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RUM RUNNING END BY CO-OPERATION OF ENGLAND FORECAST

Head of Connecticut Bar Says American People Finally Will Revolt Against Bootlegger

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14 (Special)—Forecasting an end to bootlegging activities not only in this country, but also between the Bahamas and other British territory and the United States, Judge William B. Boardman, president of the Connecticut Bar Association, addressed the Students' Council of the Yale law school last night on law enforcement, with special reference to prohibition. Judge Boardman declared that the American people, ordinarily good-natured, finally would arise in anger and drive the bootlegger out of business.

With reference to the problem of what he called the "international bootlegger," Judge Boardman said:

I am of those who believe that the day will come when the United States Government will call to the attention of the British Nation the existence and policy of our laws on this subject and the organized trade carried on in British territory and the exportation from its territory for illegal importation into this country of intoxicating liquors. And I believe that England will take measures to prevent such conduct in its territory, which includes its ships, as is aimed at the violation of the laws and policy of the United States.

"Hypocrisy Hides Motive"

Hypocrisy hides the real motive of 80 per cent of those who offer the argument of states' rights for the repeal of the dry law, Judge Boardman declared. The rest, whom he thought "sincere, but doctrinaire and theoretical," he urged to attend police courts for a month or two, when they might get clearer understanding even now after the benefits of prohibition have begun to come. This would give them first hand knowledge of the liquor evil, he said, which they sought to have returned to the Nation wholesale.

"We must all agree with President Harding that the prohibition of intoxicating liquor is ineradicably fixed in the law of the United States," Judge Boardman added.

"The saloon," he continued, "can be as easily discovered and demobilized as a sore thumb."

From experience with bootleggers Judge Boardman made this estimate of their character:

The bootlegger, as at present operating, seems to be willing to forge, perjure himself, bribe, commit highway robbery, defraud the Government, besides committing the usual minor crimes. The American public is good-natured, but the day will surely come when they will become provoked at the bootlegger to the same extent that they were angered at the saloon keeper and his backers, and insist that law and order prevail.

Judge Boardman presented figures to show that the prohibition law can be and is being enforced and as a result drunkenness and various crimes are greatly decreasing as well as the number of alcoholics and the prison population generally. He declared that no American judge can deal lightly with liquor offenses under existing statutes without bringing on himself the contempt of all his associates and even of wet advocates who may receive temporary advantage from his unconstitutional attitude.

Power of Jail Sentences

The judge's statements were based on first-hand experience in dealing with bootleggers and bootlegging in Bridgeport where he was appointed judge of the City Court by Governor Lake in 1921. At the very outset, he said, he and his deputy decided to adopt "a firm course with liquor violations" because the "law was clear to anyone who could read" and because they "both felt that they must know as judges what they knew as lawyers."

The policy which they then adopted to clean up the 341 saloons "open and doing business at that time" in Bridgeport was to make use of the power to jail offenders in addition to fining them. The maximum fine allowed of $200 was often considered, by itself, merely to "take the place of a license," Judge Boardman said. He added:

It is the clear conviction of all members of the court that no penalty short of an occasional jail sentence, not suspended, will prove effective with the majority of saloon keepers. Money they can charge up to the expense account, but "a touch of jail" is abhorrent to their refined sensibilities.

Determination by saloon keepers to retain bar equipment in its place, was considered from the outset "as strong evidence of an intent to break the law." The final part of the judges' policy was to create no "martyrs," so that jail sentences "though frequently imposed, were short, and were sometimes suspended when the offender showed real repentence."

Conviction by Juries

Judge Boardman submitted figures showing that when offenders were brought into court, convictions were actually secured, both in the original jurisdiction, in the Court of Common Pleas, and from juries. In 519 cases tried in 21 months up to April, 1923, 437 convictions were secured, or 84 per cent, while about $37,000 was paid in the city in fines. Appeal taken in 106 cases to the Court of Common Pleas showed that only 10 resulted in a nolle absolute, 10 a nolle on terms, 1 a jury verdict, "not guilty," while 8 are pending. In all other cases, accused were fined, jailed or both. Of eight cases submitted to juries, one defendant was acquitted as "not guilty," one case resulted in a jury disagreement, and the others were convicted.

"The statement is frequently made that juries will not convict in liquor

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Capt. Amundsen Starts for North Pole Flight

By The Associated Press

Nome, Alaska, April 14

CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN, leader of an arctic expedition that left the United States last summer, started yesterday by dog team for Wainwright, 500 miles north of Nome, to attempt in June to fly over the north pole.

The trail was in good condition when Captain Amundsen set out ahead with a team of 12 dogs. Six teams, comprising 90 dogs, accompanied the explorer to Solomon, 80 miles away, the end of the first stage. Behind went two moving picture operators.

LINES AND VESSELS RUN BY SHIP BOARD ARE ORDERED SOLD

Decision Made in Executive Conference — Continued Operation Called For

WASHINGTON, April 14 (By The Associated Press)—Decision was reached by President Harding and members of the Shipping Board at a two-hour conference today to proceed at once to the consolidation of the board's foreign trade lines and then offer these lines and ships for sale under the authorization of the merchant marine act of 1920, conditioned on suitable guaranty of maintained service.

The program decided on further provides that if the Government finds itself unable to sell the ships and lines without "unjustifiable sacrifice" the policy then will be to proceed to direct Government operation.

The whole policy, as set forth in a White House statement after the conference, was declared to be builded upon the basis that the Administration was determined that the United States should have a merchant marine. It was added that in furtherance of that purpose the support of the shipping interests, the shipping public, and the American people was counted upon.

The discussions today, which resulted from the failure of Congress to pass the Administration Shipping Bill, were said to have developed that both the President and the majority of the Shipping Board membership were strongly opposed to Government operation, and it was explained that such a course would be entered upon only as a last resort.

RAID UNCOVERS PLOTS IN LONDON

Important Documents Seized in Irish Residences

LONDON, April 14 (By The Associated Press)—Documents said to reveal plots involving the destruction or life and property in London are reported to have come into possession of Scotland Yard as the result of last night's raid on the residences or resorts of Irish men or women suspected of being Republican supporters.

Among the plans said to have been revealed were plots to attack London's lighting and power sources—the underground power stations; efforts to release Irish prisoners from London prisons, and projected attempts on the lives of high police officials.

It is stated that the plots had huge ramifications in Great Britain, and particularly in London, and had reached such a stage that a delay of a week by the police might have resulted in the scheme being put into operation.

Among the plans was one for attacking police officers in their houses, and a prominent former Cabinet Minister is declared to have been marked for attack.

There was a well-organized scheme, it is asserted, to raid a certain London prison, either for the purpose of damaging it or for rescuing Irishmen detained there. Irish prisoners also were to be rescued from prison vans while being conveyed through London.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, April 13—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $7,152,725,000, an increase of 17 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York there was an increase of 15.2 per cent over last year.

DEMAND FOR VALID WAGE LAW UPHELD BY WOMEN VOTERS

Des Moines Convention Insists State Laws Be Retained Until Invalidity Is Proved

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14 (Staff Correspondence)—Protection for women and children in industry was demanded and the formation of a council of the women of the Nation to determine steps for the retention and extension of minimum wage legislation was indorsed by the National League of Women Voters at its closing session here today. Already such steps have been taken by members of the league, representing nearly every section of the country, following the adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court, which declared unconstitutional, the minimum wage law passed by Congress for the District of Columbia.

It was announced today that the league would make every effort to keep existing wage statutes in force until the validity of minimum wage legislation could be passed upon state by state. Leaders at the convention are optimistic, knowing that the individual state laws will not be surrendered until the highest court in the land has declared them unconstitutional.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, secretary of the League of Nations Union in England, pleaded for some federal action to make the minimum wage constitutional in the United States.

"The minimum wage is an enormous protection to us in England," she said. "The trade boards have power to require employers to come before them and in conference with employees also participating wages are set for each trade. The minimum wage is not only protection for the workers, but for the honest employer, saving him from competition from the sweated employee."

California Rallies to Defense of State Minimum Wage Law

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13 (Special)—California is rallying to defend the women's minimum wage law in this State, said to be imperiled by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court adjudging unconstitutional the women's minimum wage act in the District of Columbia, which act is patterned after the California law. Friend W. Richardson, Governor of California, the State Industrial Welfare Commission, women's organizations and even business firms are a unit for preserving intact and operative the present state minimum wage law.

In response to a telegram from Louis F. Hart, Governor of Washington, requesting California's aid in a campaign for an amendment to the Federal Constitution permitting states to enact minimum wage and child labor laws, Governor Richardson advised against action pending receipt of a full text of the court's decision.

In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson, executive officer of the state welfare industrial commission said:

I have no doubt that the united organized womanhood of America will demand of the next Congress legislation that will make a modern, progressive and twentieth-century program and check eighteenth century interpretations of our Federal Constitution. If this decision destroys the California minimum wage legislation, it will affect over 150,000 working women in this State. In 1914, before this legislation became effective, 58 per cent of the women in the major industries were receiving less than $10 a week. At the present time 92 per cent of the women in the same industries are receiving $16 a week or over.

Congress of Mothers Officer Suggests Adjusting Constitution

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13 (Special)—A tremendous blow to the women of the Nation and to the fight that was being waged in this State for the passing of the minimum wage bill was the way that prominent women leaders and club workers here characterized the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in declaring unconstitutional the Minimum Wage Act passed by Congress for the benefit of the District of Columbia. They were practically unanimous in their opinion

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FRENCH AND BELGIAN PREMIERS DEMAND REICH CAPITULATION

Conversations in Paris Not Productive of Important Results —Outcome of Conference Declared Disappointing

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 14—Apart from technical matters, the Franco-Belgian conference is negative in its results. Instead of taking a step forward toward negotiations both with England and Germany, it decided that the time is not ripe to pursue negotiations with England, and that German capitulation must precede any discussions with that country. Therefore, in spite of all the excitement which raged around the Paris meeting, the outcome may be regarded as disappointing and as an anticlimax. Following the visit of Louis Loucheur, former member of the Reparations Commission, to London, which had provoked so much speculation regarding the possibilities of an all-round arrangement, Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier's, talk with the Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister ends for the moment extravagant expectations.

The two governments announce that they are determined to continue a common action in the Ruhr Valley until Germany decides to make direct proposals for the payment of reparations. They envisaged a series of new measures to increase the pressure and to continue it as long as necessary. A number of decisions to accelerate the evacuation of coal and coke, to insure the collection of the coal tax and to improve the exploitation of the railway service were taken.

Other questions which officially came before the conference were concerned with interallied accountancy, the disposal of the product of the pledges held and other purely tech-

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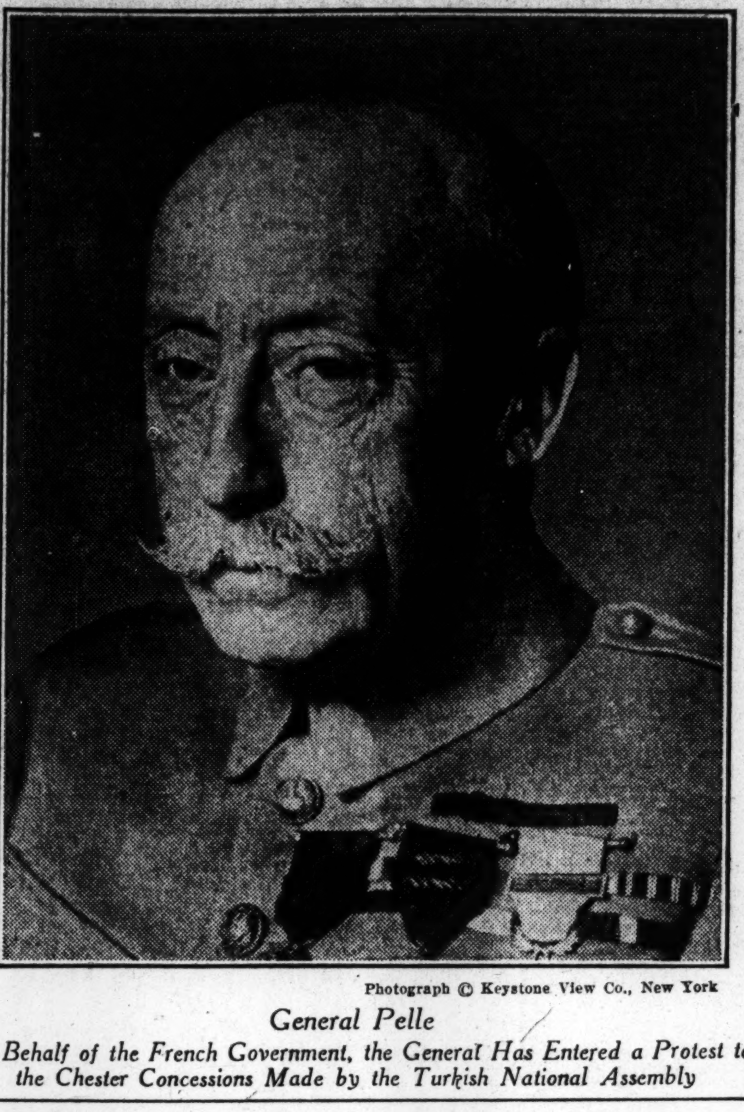

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General Pelle

On Behalf of the French Government, the General Has Entered a Protest to the Chester Concessions Made by the Turkish National Assembly

STEPS TOWARD LASTING PEACE VOTED UNANIMOUSLY BY WOMEN

Des Moines Convention Indorses Action to Prevent Wars —Lord Robert Cecil Commends League

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14 (Staff Correspondence)—The convention of the National League of Women Voters today unanimously called on all citizens of the United States to unite for every constructive effort toward permanent world peace. This action came at the close of two days' discussion of international relations during which the convention had first amended a resolution indorsing the World Court as "a step toward the outlawry of war" by adding the words "and that fuller and more far-reaching co-operation which is necessary to prevent war."

Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City, chairman of the international relations committee termed it a "nonpartisan" pronouncement of great political significance. Certainly Republican women conceded ground by making organized opposition to the amendment and Democratic women refrained from forcing a vote on the League of Nations itself and accepted what Mrs. Tiffany termed a "more inclusive statement of international objectives."

The convention has left untouched the standard previously adopted for a federal department of education, not even considering the proposed combination of education and welfare.

Officers Are Elected

The election was announced today of Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, O., as first vice-president; Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Birmingham, Ala., as second vice-president, and Miss Katherine Ludington of New York City, treasurer. The convention indicated its preference for Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City as third vice-president, and she will be appointed by the national board to fill that vacancy. There was no contest in the election of regional directors, and Mrs. Maud Wood-Park as president and Miss Elizabeth Hauser of Girard, O., have another year to serve of their terms of office.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, president of the Texas League, was named as a delegate to the convention from May 20-24 of the Mexican branch of the Pan-American Conference of Women.

An attempt to commit the organization to a general public welfare resolution failed today. The motion to indorse public welfare in government was amended to specify only that legislation passed by the league in its plan of work and in that form was adopted.

A campaign was determined upon to raise the number of voters participating in the next presidential election to 75 per cent of those eligible, and to train voters for intelligent citizenship.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14 (By The Associated Press)—In the presence of an audience of several thousand men and women, including feminine leaders attending the National League of Women Voters Convention, Lord Robert Cecil last night addressed an appeal to the women of America to further actively the cause of world peace.

Concluding an address in which he had outlined the accomplishments of the League of Nations and the hopes that are held for its further usefulness, the British statesman said:

I have no request to make to you, no advice to give you. I await with interest any comments or questions you may have to make on the matter. I can only say this: Do not, I beseech you, forget the importance of the question—important to all alike, but perhaps most of all to women. Think, I pray you, of the sufferings of the late war, sufferings which many of you yourselves must have endured, sufferings which have been more widely and deeply felt by other nations of the world. Think of what is still going on all over the world—unrest and disquiet—passion and hatred which are oppressing men everywhere. Do not in the presence of such events pass by on the other side. Do not reply that you are not your brother's keeper. Whatever we may think in our less exalted moments we cannot avoid our responsibilities as human beings. We are all members of one family. That is an absolute truth, an unavoidable fact.

Women have, or ought to have a special passion for peace. I know in my country there is scarcely a woman who has not suffered some terrible loss in the late war, a loss more terrible than the loss of her own life.

I do not know how it may be in America, but we in Europe are asking, "How can this thing be stopped for the future? How can we save those who come after us from the agony through which we have gone?" And it is to make some contribution toward an answer to that that I am here. Not that I have a cut-and-dried plan to force down your throats, but I have some information to give you, and I look forward, I hope not in vain, for some helpful suggestions from you.

Nations Interdependent

The war showed that American production is essential to Europe; that Europe must buy from America and if she must buy she must sell to America, otherwise she has no means of paying for her purchases. And may we not say that the peace has shown that European buyers are essential to American prosperity? That it is almost as vital for her to be able to sell to Europe as it is for Europe to be able to buy from her.

Let us look at the present situation. I will not take your country to illustrate my meaning; I will take my own, as to which I am more fully informed. Take England. What is the position of that country. We are suffering from the greatest mass of unemployment

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MR. WILSON AGAINST HARDING PROPOSAL

Pleads Unconditional Rather Than Conditional Adhesion of United States to World Court

PHILADELPHIA, April 14—Woodrow Wilson, former President, is opposed to President Harding's proposal for "conditonal" Amercan adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice, established at the Hague under the auspices of the League of Nations, the Philadelphia Public Ledger said today in a copyright dispatch from its Washington bureau.

The dispatch said that Mr. Wilson's first formal expression on international affairs since the Administration submitted its plan to the Senate Feb. 24, was embodied in a letter to Arthur B. Rouse (D.), Representative from Kentucky, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, who is at his home in Covington. Mr. Rouse, the dispatch said, had addressed an inquiry to the former President. His reply was quoted as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Rouse:

"In reply to your letter of March 29, let me say that I approve not of the 'conditional' but of the unconditional adhesion of the United States to the World Court set up under the auspices of the League of Nations, though I think it would be more consistent with the fame of the United States for candor and courage to become a member of the League of Nations and share with the other members the full responsibilities which its covenant involves.

"Respectfully yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Dressmakers' Strike Spreading in France

Paris, April 14

THE strike of employees in millinery and dressmaking establishments is gradually strengthening under the encouragement of the Communists, it is said, although it has not yet reached the proportions of that of 1919, when 70,000 garment employees quit work.

BRITAIN AROUSED BY ADMIRAL SIMS' ATROCITIES DENIAL

Case of Hospital Ship Llandovery Castle Cited in Proof of U-Boat Outrages

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 14—A report received in London crediting to Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. (retired), a statement to the effect that "there is no authentic record of an atrocity ever having been perpetrated by the commander and crew of a German submarine," has caused surprise and wide comment in British naval circles. The statement was contained in the following dispatch published in the New York Tribune and transmitted to London:

"LOS ANGELES, April 3—There is no authentic record of an atrocity ever having been perpetrated by the commander and crew of a German submarine, Admiral William S. Sims told the Los Angeles City Club.

"The press accounts of the 'terrible atrocities' were nothing but propaganda," Admiral Sims said. "The British naval records and our own are filled with reports showing that German U-boat commanders aided in the rescue of crews and passengers of ships they sank. If they could not tow the ships to safety, they would always, by means of the radio, notify other ships of the position of the crippled vessels."

Outrages Investigated

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor inquired at the Admiralty here for corroboration of the reported declaration of Admiral Sims and was referred to the published official report of German war trials. These trials took place in May, 1920, before the German Supreme Court in Leipzig, under the peace treaty, when typical cases of outrages were investigated by the Germans themselves.

Among the accused were two officers of the German submarine U-86, who were charged, found guilty, and sentenced in one case to four years' imprisonment and in the other to deprivation of the right to wear a uniform, for firing upon boats of the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle, after this vessel had been torpedoed without warning by the submarine in question.

Not the Only Example

The official report states that the court held that "at least three boats got safely away with survivors"; that these boats were "found and searched by the submarine" and that "failing to find in the boats any justification for torpedoing the ship," the accused "deliberately fired on the surviving boats and hit and destroyed two out of three of them, with the consequent loss of life of all persons in them."

This case admits of no question, in that its truth has been admitted by the Germans themselves. It is one of the best authenticated, though by no means the only, example of incidents of the kind referred to.

Llandovery Castle Called Exception by Admiral Sims

NEWPORT, R. I., April 14 (Special) Admiral William S. Sims at his home here today issued the following formal statement:

"As stated in addresses in California, that barring the case of the torpedoed ship Llandovery Castle, I did not know of any case where a German submarine commander had fired upon a boat of a torpedoed vessel. The one exception is that of the commander and two officers of the submarine that torpedoed the hospital ship in question, who were tried in Germany after the war and punished. That submarine commanders generally acted in a humane manner, and in some instances gave the survivors in the boats of torpedoed vessels food and water; that they sent wireless signals to other boats of the position of the surviving boats, see my book, "Victory at Sea," pages 127 and 128. It is well known that the German Government ordered submarine commanders to torpedo merchant marine vessels without warning, and also hospital ships carrying troops. I did not discuss orders of the German Government. My remarks referred to the conduct of the submarine commanders carrying out their orders."

Then speaking informally, Admiral Sims said: "I have made no statement of opinion at all in regard to the action of the German Government, nor as to the instructions given by it to its commanders. I have spoken only as one seaman of other seamen, and as to the way in which they carried out their duty. In many instances they did this with great regard for humanity and in a chivalrous manner. All the stuff published during the war about the brutality of the German commanders was, so far as my experience goes, entirely false."

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DENIES RELIGION BEING PERSECUTED

Daily Herald Reprints Monitor Article and Follows With Defense of Soviet Practices

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 14—The Daily Herald, which on April 3 quoted a summary of the article in The Christian Science Monitor, by Raoul Martino, on March 3, today publishes the following from a high official in Soviet Russia:

It is ridiculous to talk of religion being persecuted. Hundreds and thousands of churches, chapels, synagogues and other places of worship are open. The religious ceremonies and processions are freely permitted. Ecclesiastical officials of all kinds are recognized and every denomination and creed is infinitely more free than it was under Tsardom, when we heard very few protests from those who are now most vociferous.

True, there is complete freedom for anti-religious as well as religious propaganda, but if freedom of conscience is to mean freedom only for those professing some religion, that at any rate is not freedom as understood in Soviet Russia, and we do not propose to restrict it at the bidding of foreign agitators who did not raise a finger when our workers and peasants were being shot down in thousands by Koltchak, Denikin, Yudenitch and other highly religious people.

Teaching of Children

All we insist upon is that public order be observed, which means that anti-religious propagandists must not interfere with or incite the public against the religious propagandist, and vice versa.

Complaint is made because the teaching of religion to groups of children is forbidden. It should be realized, first, that the church (of all creeds) is completely disestablished in Russia, and, secondly, that as the education of all children is a national concern, no schools other than those publicly owned and controlled are permitted.

Every citizen is perfectly free to believe what he likes once he arrives at years of discretion and, of course, we should not attempt anything so foolish as to check what parents say to their children in the privacy of their own home. But we do insist that young people of an impressionable age shall be left to complete their education in public elementary and secondary schools without religious bias of any description, and, as I remarked, there can be no other schools.

Charge Narrowed Down

The charge of religious persecution narrows itself down to a statement that we deal with citizens who incite rebellion, enter into correspondence with enemies of the country and resist the law without concern for their calling in life. To that we must plead guilty.

Moreover, we shall continue to do so. The Russian working class did not starve, toil and fight between 1917 and 1922 to see its hard-earned right to emancipation and independance snatched from it by a counter-revolution, be the latter civil, militarist or priestly, and home-grown or foreign inspired.

DON STURZO WINS CONFIDENCE VOTE

By Special Cable

ROME, April 14—The congress of the Italian Popular Party, which is drawing to a close, was marked by the unexpected victory of the political secretary, Don Luigi Sturzo. The congress approved, by a large majority, a resolution reconfirming its confidence in the political action of the secretary. Other resolutions approved the recalling of the Popular deputies who oppose Don Sturzo's attempts to reform the electoral law and to abolish proportional representation.

It is believed that those who have been hostile to Don Sturzo and favoring the dissolution of the Popular Party with the view to join the Fascismo will reconsider their decision and will not abandon the party. The victory of Don Sturzo undoubtedly gives a great blow to the new Roman Catholic Party, "The Catholic National Union," which is considered the mouthpiece of the Vatican.

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'KEEP BANK TAXES,' IS BENTON ADVICE

Legislation Proposed to Retain Payments Nullified by Federal Decision

Enactment of legislation to ratify and confirm the taxes levied upon shares held by stockholders in national banks, to the extent that they exceed the amount permitted by the federal laws, prior to an amendment of the federal statutes which the Supreme Court of the United States has held did not give the states authority to tax national bank stock, is recommended today by Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, in an opinion to the General Court.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court, the Commonwealth is liable to return about $7,000,000 in taxes paid by national bank stockholders, unless legislation can remedy the situation. The issue is also involved in pending litigation in the courts and the Attorney-General urges that no lapse be allowed in pressing these cases.

The opinion rendered today is in response to an order adopted by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, inquiring as to the status of pending litigation, legislation required, whether there is any legal bar to the collection of the national bank tax for the current year, and what action is now being taken by the State to protect its interests and those of the cities and towns.

The fundamental question involved in the case, the Attorney-General says, is "whether the taxes imposed by our statutes upon the shares of national banks are assessed at a greater rate than the taxes imposed upon any other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens."

BIBLE INSTITUTE GETS LARGE ESTATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14 (Special)—Budleigh Hall on Dudley Hill, the country estate laid out several years ago by Hezekiah Conant, founder of the Conant thread industry at Pawtucket, R. I., has been given by the heirs of Mr. Conant to the Bethel Bible Institute of Spencer, Mass., through the trustees, the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, and Frank H. Swan of this city.

Deeds conveying this gift were filed in Worcester. They also included a long term lease of the Nichols Academy property, which adjoins the Budleigh Hall estate, at a normal annual rental. The two estates contain over 50 acres in lawns, orchards and farm land, as well as recreation areas. In addition to the Budleigh Hall in the Dudley Hill estate there is a large casino and gymnasium, suitable for recreation, barns and other buildings. Included with the Nichols Academy property is the famous Dudleigh Inn and an extensive library, which during the past few years has become a public institution. Large dormitories, accommodating 100 students and a large and fully equipped observatory, with the combined estates, make an ideal site for an educational center.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Open New England swimming meet.

Boston Masonic Club: Members' night, 8.

Canadian Club of Boston: Talk by Harry D. Cooke, former member of United States Secret Service, 8.

Daughters of Maine: Dinner, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

The Askowith Players: Presentation of two Oriental plays, "The Crimson Camellia" and "Chitra," Huntington Chambers Hall, 8:15.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Merry Widow," 8.
Copley—"Disraeli," 8:10.
Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"Whirl of New York," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.
Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:10.
St. James—"Cornered," 8:15.
Shubert—"Greenwich Village Follies," 8:10.
Tremont—"Six Cylinder Love," 8:15.
Wilbur—"To the Ladies," 8:15.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Fidelio," 8:15.
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Public meeting, talk on the Foster trial at St. Joseph, Mich, by Caleb Harrison, one of the defendants, Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley Street and Warren Avenue, 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public talks—"Greek Grave Monuments," by William H. J. Kennedy, Fifth Century Room, 3; "The Planets and Spheres of Fifteenth Century Italian Engraving," by Miss Anna C. Hoyt, First Print Room, 4.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Marriage and Divorce," by Judge Robert Grant, 3 Joy Street, 11.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Address, "The Christian Approach to the Immigration Problem," by Joseph Spano of the North American Civic League, 3:30.

Boston Masonic Club: Concert, 4 to 6.

Harvard University: President and Mrs. Lowell at home to students, 17 Quincy Street, Cambridge, 4 to 6.

Harvard Club of Boston: Organ recital, 4.

Canopy Club: Motion picture lecture, "The Yanks in Action," by Capt. Edwin H. Cooper, St. James Theater, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Chaliapin, 3:30; Ruth Pierce Posselt, 8.
Boston Art Club—Flute Players' Club, 3:30.

MONDAY EVENTS

State Federation of Women's Clubs: Spring presidents' conference, Central Congregational Church, Chelsea, 10 to 2.

Dorchester League of Women Voters: Lecture, "The Metropolitan Planning Board for Boston," by Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lithgoe Building, Codman Square, 2:30.

Boston University College of Liberal Arts: Opening meeting of "World Fellowship Week" under auspices student Y. W. C. A., talk by Prof. E. C. Wilm, "The Truth About Germany and Reparations," 4.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillside)—6, weather forecast. 6:15, conditions of Massachusetts highways. 7:30, "Hydroelectric Power in New England."

WNAC (Boston)—8:15, broadcast of the opera, "Fidelio" by Beethoven, direct from Boston Opera House.

WEAF (New York)—7:30, "Arbitration," by ex-Governor Haskell of Oklahoma. 7:40, Royal Male Quartet. 8, violin recital. 9, orchestrations.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6, organ recital. 7, "One Day Automobile Trip and Road Conditions." 7:15, one-act play. 8:30, concert by firemen's band.

KYW (Chicago)—8, vocal and instrumental concert.

WJZ (Newark)—9:55, Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

Sunday

WNAC (Boston)—2:15-4, male quartet.

WEAF (New York)—3, "Better America," by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. 7:20, musical program. 7:30, "Impressions of Aida," by Capitol Grand Orchestra. 7:52, musical program. 7:58, soprano solos. 9, organ recital.

WJZ (Newark)—10:30, musical program. 3:40, poems. 4:10, contralto solos. 7:15, organ recital. 8, "Visby, Enchanted City of the World," by Wirt Barnitz, lecturer for Travel Club of America. 8:15, selections on harp. 8:45, orchestrations. 9:55, Arlington time signals and weather forecast. 10:01, tenor solos.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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MUSIC

Again "Lohengrin"

"Lohengrin" was repeated by the Wagnerian Opera Festival at the Boston Opera House last night. There was another very large audience, which heartily expressed appreciation of the work of Mr. Knoch and the singing-actors. The prelude was played with remarkable beauty of tone and expression. The first act went in spirited fashion, and the presentation of the third was in keeping with it. If the second dragged, the composer was at least partly at fault.

Mme. Seinemeyer as Elsa intensified previous impressions of the lyric beauty of her voice and of her technique, musical understanding and acting ability. She was in her rôle at all times, and however high or loud she had to sing, her tones were never forced. Mr. Kipnis also distinguished himself vocally. Mr. Hutt, in the third act, gave an indication of what may be presumed to be his normal ability. For the first time he sang with just intonation; throughout the evening he acted impressively. His singing of the narrative in the final scene was excellent.

The company's engagement will close tonight with Beethoven's "Fidelio."

Colin O'More

In his second recital of the season in Symphony Hall last night, Colin O'More, tenor, sang arias by Handel and Massenet, French songs by Debussy, Hüe, Szulc, and Massenet, a group of Irish tunes, and songs in English by Barell, Reger, Watts and Rachmaninoff. Miss Emilie Rose Knox, as assisting violinist, played numbers by Wieniawski, Mendelssohn, and Kreisler.

Mr. O'More sang with more ease, more subtlety, and generally with more success than at his first concert. But his voice could not be called "robust." He commanded a fine shading of pianissimo—clear and euphonious head tones. His enunciation, whether in French or English, was distinct, and he properly reserved his brogue for where it belonged. To linger over the sentiment in Irish songs is perhaps pardonable because so thoroughly expected. His audience was more than friendly, and their enthusiasm extended heartily to Miss Knox as well. She played, as before, with technical facility, and an agreeable warmth of tone.

5000 to Attend Convention

More than 5000 veterans of the Spanish-American War and members of auxiliary organizations will attend the twenty-fourth annual convention, which will open in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, April 17 and continue to April 19.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

For Boston and Vicinity—Unsettled, possibly rain or snow tonight and Sunday; continued cold; fresh to strong northeast winds.

For Southern New England—Cloudy and unsettled tonight and Sunday, probably snow and rain on the south coast; continued cold; strong northeast winds.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; continued cold; fresh north and northeast winds.

Weather Outlook

In New England and New York the weather will be unsettled Saturday and probably Sunday without material change in temperature, and with rain over southern portion. In the middle Atlantic states there will be rain Saturday and probably Sunday morning followed by clearing during Sunday without material change in temperature.

Official Temperature

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Atlantic City	34	Kansas City	46
Boston	28	Memphis	52
Albany	26	Montreal	18
Buffalo	28	Nantucket	30
Calgary	28	New Orleans	68
Charleston	66	New York	34
Chicago	32	Philadelphia	32
Denver	32	Pittsburgh	34
Des Moines	36	Portland, Me.	26
Eastport	20	Portland, Ore.	48
Galveston	66	San Francisco	52
Hatteras	62	St. Louis	40

DRY LAW DECLARED BENEFIT TO BOSTON

Charitable Agency Regards Even Laxly Enforced Prohibition as Better Than License

Because drunkenness had reached a point in the United States where it had become a public menace, prohibition was a natural solution of the situation, and its splendid results to date, even under imperfect enforcement, have justified its existence. This is the opinion of the Family Welfare Society of Boston, formerly known as the Associated Charities, which carries on a large settlement work in this city.

Being in a position to judge the effect of prohibition upon a large number of so-called "poor classes" in one of America's great industrial centers, officers of the Family Welfare became earnest supporters of prohibition soon after its inception; and since that time nearly every report of the society has in some way pointed out the good results which the Eighteenth Amendment has brought about.

In this latest statement, the history of prohibition since the time it was first urged upon the country is traced, and the present status of the reform movement described. The statement declares that prohibition is a social measure, enacted because of the fact that the drinking to excess of intoxicants, with the many evils always attendant upon such excesses, had become a menace to the public welfare.

The statement continues:

Pistol Law Affects All

There is nothing inherently wrong about a pistol. Yet, because a pistol in irresponsible or criminal hands became a menace to the public, it lay within the power of the Government to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons and the law affects the responsible and law-abiding citizen just as it does the irresponsible and the criminal.

Overindulgence in intoxicating liquor prior to the prohibition legislation had become so prevalent in Massachusetts as to constitute a serious menace to the public welfare. The situation cried for relief. Even those who are now the severest critics of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act deplore drunkenness and agree that vice, crime, poverty, disease and insanity are often induced by excessive drinking.

The Eighteenth Amendment was not "slipped over" on an unawakened citizenship. The liquor traffic had been in the limelight for 100 years. Powerful and wealthy interests, as well as the habits and tastes of a considerable number of citizens, were affected by prohibition. Under such circumstances there was no mistaking the issue. The Eighteenth Amendment would not have been submitted and could never have been ratified without the approval of the great majority of the citizens of the country.

Enforced in Kansas

Public sentiment in the Nation as a whole is strong for prohibition. There is not the least possibility at present that there are 36 states which want to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, and as long as the amendment stands there is small chance that the Volstead Law will be modified so as to permit the use of wines and beer, for, in order to validate such a law, the Supreme Court would have to hold that wines and beer are nonintoxicating—a thing not likely to happen.

Experience shows that prohibition can be enforced. In Kansas, for instance, it is enforced as well as most other laws. Prohibition deserves a fair trial. Its results, to date, in Massachusetts, even with lax enforcement, have proved its advantages. License had many years to prove itself, and failed. Prohibition is entitled to the same fair treatment.

DEMAND FOR FARM LABOR INCREASING

Employment Conditions in New England Reported Good

An increased demand for competent farm labor, and a generally healthy industrial employment condition are reported by the Employment Service of the United States Department of Labor in an analysis of industrial employment and unemployment in New England for March, made public today.

In commenting on the industrial employment situation in New England, the report said, "It is safe to say that there is a healthy and robust condition existing, which is producing an optimistic outlook for the steady decrease of unemployment in every section of the New England states.

"What is perhaps the outstanding feature of the March analysis is the increased demand for competent farm labor due to the resumption of agricultural activities in the farming sections of this district.

"The expansion of nearly all industries that was noted in February was continued during the month of March and was marked by increased demands for all classes of labor. Particularly was this true in the building trades with extensive building programs either in course of construction or commencement of same is anticipated by the middle of April. Building tradesmen in most parts of the district are fully employed.

"The outlook for the iron and steel industry is exceptionally bright, and in some of the larger centers there is a shortage of certain classes of this labor, with an increasing demand evident.

"The following cities showed a decrease in the number unemployed, as compared with the previous month: Lowell, Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Brockton, Lawrence, Providence, R. I., Manchester, N. H., Bridgeport, Conn., Waterbury, Conn., New Haven, Conn.

"Fall River, Mass., was the only city in the New England states that showed an increase in unemployment for March over that of February."

INCREASED WORK AND PAY REPORTED

Slight increases in employment and in the average weekly earnings per person are shown in statistics compiled by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries in its monthly survey of manufacturing conditions for the month of March as compared with February. The returns are based on data from 531 identical establishments and 24 specified industries.

Taking representative payroll weeks for each month, the department finds that for March there were 183,999 men and women employed in the establishments tabulated, compared with 182,898 for February. The average weekly earnings per individual were $23.58 for March, compared with $23.14 for February.

The statistics show certain seasonal fluctuations in employment, the men's clothing trade being increased and the hosiery and knit goods line being reduced. In only two industries, confectionery and ice cream and hosiery and knit goods, did the weekly earnings average less than $20. No wage decreases were reported.

SCHOOL FUNCTIONS WILL BE EXPLAINED AT BOSTON MEETING

Specialists in subjects of particular moment to secondary schools will address the junior-senior high school conference called by the Massachusetts State Department of Education to be held at the state normal school, Bridgewater, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

Dr. Jesse B. Davis, state supervisor of secondary education in Connecticut, is to speak at the opening session, on Thursday afternoon, on "How Can the Explanatory Function of the Junior High School Be Realized?" In the evening he will talk on adapting the schedule of junior and senior high schools to modern needs, including athletic training and extra class activities. Elbert K. Fretwell of Teachers' College, Columbia University, will continue the subject, speaking on "Spirit and Objectives of Extra Classroom Activities," and again on the organization and administration of extra classroom activities. The third specialist is Dr. Henry Neumann, of the Ethical Culture School, New York., and author. He is to speak Friday afternoon on foundations of ethical education and on Saturday morning on "Realizing Moral Values in Secondary Education."

There will be other speakers drawn from the teaching force of Massachusetts and an organization of junior high school principals is to be formed. The conference is in the direct charge of Dr. Clarence D. Kingsley, supervisor of secondary education in Massachusetts.

WAGES OF 2600 RAISED

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., April 14—Notices of wage increases effective April 30, were given today at the factories here of the American Thread Company, the Holland Silk Company and the Windham Silk Company. The American Thread Company, with 2600 employees here, did not state the amount of increase, but said it would be equivalent "to those announced in other textile plants." The two silk mills, employing about 300 persons, gave the increase as 12½ per cent.

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FILIBUSTER GOES THROUGH NIGHT

Rhode Island Legislature on Last Days of Session

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14 (Special)—The Democratic minority carried its filibuster successfully through the night in the Rhode Island Senate, ending the fifth legislative day, which began at 2:13 yesterday afternoon, at 7:42 this morning. The filibuster kept from the floor of the Senate the appropriations bill, a Republican measure. For eight weeks the Republicans had succeeded in keeping in Senate committee the platform measures to which the Democratic general officers were committed.

The Assembly session, as provided by law, must be completed in 60 days or legislators must serve without pay for additional days. The House now is at the end of its fifty-ninth day. The Senate, which lost one day previously during the filibuster, must complete its session on Wednesday next. Meanwhile the appropriations bill is held up and funds have not been provided for the new fiscal year. It provides for appropriations approximating $4,400,000.

The filibuster originally was aimed against the fact finding commission bill, offered by the Republican leader, Senator Sanderson. In retaliation the 48-hour bill, a non-party measure, as passed by the House; the bill to abolish the property qualification for voters; the bill to call a constitutional convention and numerous Democratic measures with altogether over 70 major and minor bills, passed by the lower House, are blocked in the Senate.

MAINE CHAMBER HAS ANNUAL SESSION

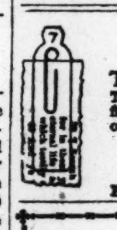
PORTLAND, Me., April 14—James J. Gulnac of Bangor was re-elected president of the State Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting yesterday. Other officials and committees were named, the official personnel remaining practically the same as last year. A press director was added, with Guy P. Gannett of Augusta as chairman.

The development of Maine agriculture by colonization, a survey of the hardwood situation, with the idea of bringing furniture manufacturers to the State, and a plan to distribute information on the water-power situation were favorably considered.

It was voted to conduct a trip in September from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., advertising the state pier. Business men from all over the State will be invited to participate. The party will go in private cars, the trip out being made over the Canadian Pacific to Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and Portland. Return will be made by way of San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Denver, with a stop-over at Winnipeg.

SMITH INSTRUCTOR WINS SCHOLARSHIP

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 14 (Special) — The traveling scholarship of $1000 offered by the Canadian Federation of University Women has this year been awarded to Miss Margaret Cameron, instructor of French at Smith College. Miss Cameron graduated from McGill University in Montreal, in 1916, and from there went to Radcliffe where she received her A.M. degree. During 1917-19 she was instructor in English at Halifax Ladies' College. Later, in 1920, she received the Certificate d'Etudes Françaises at the Sorbonne in Paris and, in 1921, the Diplome de l'Ecole de Preparation pour le Professeurs de Francais a l'Etranger. From the Sorbonne, Miss Cameron came to Smith College where she has had a most successful year in the French department.



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MOUNT HOLYOKE GIRL WINS PRIZE FOR POEM

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 14 (Special)—Miss Roberta Teale Swartz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Swartz of 100 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., is winner of the prize of $100 offered annually by the Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Tex., for the best poem by an undergraduate in any American college or university. Miss Swartz is a member of the sophomore class at Mount Holyoke College, where she has already won one prize in the Mount Holyoke Sigma Theta Chi poetry competition for undergraduates of Mount Holyoke.

The judges awarding the $100 prize were Witter Bynner, Louis Untermeyer, and Harriet Monroe, editor of Poetry. Three Mount Holyoke students were named in the list of 11 receiving honorable mention for their poems. They are all Massachusetts girls, Julia C. Abbe of Middleton, Anita Don of Haverhill and Elizabeth Whitney of South Ashburnham.

SMITH GRADUATES ATTEND LUNCHEON

Some 350 graduates of Smith College attended the annual luncheon of the Boston Association of Smith Alumnae today at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, at which both William Allan Neilson, present head of the college, and L. Clark Seelye, president emeritus, made addresses. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald, active in social service and member of the State Legislature, were other guests of honor.

President Seelye, a pioneer in the advancement of education for women, and who laid the foundation for Smith to become the largest women's college in the world, was enthusiastically received.

BATES DEBATE WINNERS NAMED

LEWISTON, Me., April 13 (Special)—The winning team in the sophomore men's debates at Bates College is made up of Kirby S. Baker of Springfield, Mass.; George C. Sheldon of Augusta, and Frank E. Dorr of Orlando, Fla. The best individual debater among the sophomore men is Erwin D. Canham of Auburn, who has taken part in the international debate with Oxford Union. Bates' professors were the judges.

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ANONYMOUS DONOR GIVES $100,000 FOR HARVARD FORESTRY

In view of the rapid deforestation of the United States an anonymous donor has made an offer of $100,000 to Harvard University to provide for an expansion of the scientific research and experimental work in forestry problems at the Harvard forest at Petersham, Mass. The offer has been accepted by Harvard University and it was learned that a simultaneous gift of an equal sum had been made to Yale University for a similar purpose.

The Harvard Forest consists of three tracts of land totaling over 2000 acres and has been maintained for 14 years under the direction of Professor Richard T. Fisher. It serves as a model forest to demonstrate the practice of forestry, as a field laboratory for students, and also as an experiment station for research. The forest has in operation practicable methods of reproducing and improving forests. Large plantations are under test for varying situations; and forestry problems of all sorts are studied.

The expectation at Harvard is that the new gift will make it possible to develop this scientific work to a much greater extent than has hitherto been possible and thus will aid in securing the technical knowledge needed to handle forest crops effectively.

OPTIMISTIC FOR RUSSIA

That Russia will ultimately become a great republic of federated states similar to the United States was the belief voiced by Count Ilya Tolstoy, in the course of his address on "The True Russia," at the Boston Y. M. C. A. last night. Control is everywhere slipping from the hands of the Bolshevist Government, he said, largely because of the stubborn inertia of the Russian peasant—the backbone of the nation—who will not consent to the communization of his produce.

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GREEKS URGE USE OF ÆGEAN ISLAND AS A PRISON CAMP

Harsh Treatment at Hands of Turks Prompts New Plan to Meet the Situation

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, April 14—Owing to the serious condition in which many Greek prisoners are arriving from Turkish camps, the newspaper Estia proposes that captives should be placed on an island in the Ægean Sea, near the Asia Minor coast, under the surveillance of allied and Kemalist representatives, until peace is signed.

Two members of the international commission charged with the duty of supervising the exchange of prisoners at Smyrna, while making their rounds, were arrested in the streets and imprisoned and were only released on energetic intervention of the president of the commission, Dr. Thinoukas.

Members of the international commission have started an inquiry into the statements of prisoners at Athens, who averred that after a few days of Kemalist occupation of Smyrna all Greek prisoners were divided into four groups and sent in different directions into the interior. The second group, comprising about 6000, among whom were women and children, were sent to Kassaba, where young girls and children were separated, the fate of the former being still unknown.

The prisoners were forced to work in basket, clothing, tin and iron plants. The result of their labor was divided among the Turkish Governor and other functionaries. Fifteen priests were hanged at Kassaba, on the ground that they helped the Greeks during their occupation.

The activity English, American and other allied capitalists are displaying at present, with a view to wresting concessions from Kemalist Turkey, is causing considerable anxiety and apprehension in certain Greek circles, who take it as an indication that in the coming conference the policy of placating the Turk will be followed by the Allies more earnestly than ever at the expense of Greece.

Turkish bandits landed at the island of Castellorizo, and after plundering villages and massacring Italians left for Anatolia.

Ships Leaving the Bosporus

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13—The British fleet is being gradually withdrawn from the Bosporus, which suggests an improvement in the prospects of the signature of the Peace Treaty at Lausanne.

There now are in the Straits two British battleships, four cruisers, 18 destroyers, and also 30 naval craft belonging to the United States and other nations, including France, Italy and Spain. The United States cruiser Pittsburgh is expected here from Smyrna this month.

DRUGGISTS WOULD DROP LIQUOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9 (Special Correspondence)—Because it "has a tendency to reflect discredit upon the practice of pharmacy," the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists wants the trade to "be divorced from the distribution of spirituous liquors as such." Resolutions to this effect were passed by the association at its recent meeting and the movement is merely preparatory to a drive to ask Congress to make some other provision for the distribution of "medicinal" liquor.

FARMERS INCORPORATE

TRENTON, N. J.—Articles of incorporation of the New Jersey Farmers' Co-operative Purchasing Association, composed of 1135 farmers in the State, annually buying $2,500,000 worth of farm supplies and equipment, have been filed here. The new organization will purchase at cost, feed, fertilizer, seed and other supplies for its members. It came into existence as a result of two years' investigation by the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets.

DEMAND FOR VALID WAGE LAW UPHELD BY WOMEN VOTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

that it demonstrated practically the danger and the fallacy of the National Woman's Party's demand for "absolute economic equality between the sexes."

Mrs. H. Osgood Holland, vice-president of the National Congress of Mothers and past president of the New York State Congress of Mothers, said:

It is a fallacy that men and women are just alike. Women are just as heroic as men, but because they are the mothers of the race, they have different functions. We should not ask women to be like men, but to live up to 100 per cent womanhood.

The decision may give the sanction of legality to this theory of economic equality, but it takes away the protection which rightfully belongs to women and girl wage earners of a guarantee of a fair wage. As a state, we cannot afford that. If the Constitution can be interpreted so that children and the mothers of the children of the future are unprotected from greed, overwork, fatigue, then something should be done to the Constitution, for it is not right.

Ithaca Women Declare Supreme Court Ruling Is "Mistake"

ITHACA, N. Y., April 14 (Special)—Many prominent clubwomen of Ithaca today expressed disapproval of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States invalidating the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia. The leaders in the League of Women Voters were unanimous in their opinion that the ruling is a "mistake."

Mrs. Livingston Farrand, wife of Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, said:

I stand with the League of Women Voters in desiring a minimum wage law for women, for their own good.

Mrs. Frederick E. Bates, regional director of the League of Women Voters in the Sixth Judicial District of New York State, likewise favors a minimum wage law, which would protect the interests of the girls and the women employed in factories and offices and expressed her regret at the decision of the Supreme Court. She feared the validity of such a measure in New York State, should it become law, would be jeopardized.

Mrs. B. Frank Lent, Tompkins County chairman of the League of Women Voters, said she thoroughly believed in a minimum wage law for women and young girls and that it is needed "in the interest of the future of the race."

Rochester Women for Wage Law

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 13 (Special)—"Women must have state and federal laws to guarantee them industrial equality with men," Mrs. Helen Probst Abbott, president and founder of the Women's City Club, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "There are biological differences that place the woman at a disadvantage, and this disadvantage must be made good, if at all, by legislation. She continued:

The minimum wage law that has been decreed unconstitutional did not, in my opinion, make any attempt to fix prices, as the majority decision infers. Wages are not fixed by such laws—they simply give guarantee of good living, rather, perhaps, a meager living. There is no immovable setting of wages—there is a simple guarantee of a citizen's right to live.

Miss Annette Gardner Munro, dean of the College for Women of the University of Rochester, said:

Legislation can never remedy the situation of wage inequality. The transformation must come about gradually. You cannot make laws that will effect that sort of thing. There already is a change in the attitude of the woman worker. It used to be considered that the woman was in the factory or in the class-room merely to earn pin-money, and she was paid accordingly. Now employers are beginning to realize that she has just as many to support, perhaps, as a man; not her children, necessarily, but her brothers, parents, and small sisters.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN PREMIERS DEMAND REICH CAPITULATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

nical matters. M. Loucheur was not called into the meeting, but was invited to dinner last night and to lunch today, and it is known that informally his recent negotiations which are considered however to have failed, were discussed. M. Poincaré insisted on giving an explanation about this visit to London. If the communications made to Brussels dissipated the impression of a Franco-British maneuver regardless of Belgian authorities, nevertheless it was feared that the Poincaré Government was weakening. They were impressed by the commentaries, and it was therefore indispensible to demonstrate that France still stood first. Belgium which followed France reluctantly into the Ruhr, and would be glad to have the operation ended, is single-minded and resolute on the point that no negotiations shall be begun until Germany surrenders. Belgium cannot understand the vacillations of France.

Poincaré-Millerand Controversy

This conference opened in a strange atmosphere. The impression which an observer would properly receive from reading the French newspapers is that of the country at sixes and sevens on the Ruhr policy. There is the Poincaré-Millerand controversy, some journals hotly asserting that it was President Millerand who sent M. Loucheur to England; others deprecating the attacks on the chief of the State; others denouncing M. Poincaré as a man of energetic words and feeble actions.

On one side is André Tardieu, and on the other the chief radical writers. If the half a dozen big newspapers which speak with the same voice and receive inspiration from the same sources are put aside, it will be found that the multitude of French journals are exceedingly divided in their appreciation of the Ruhr operations. It became necessary therefore in these conditions to have sincere explanations.

The upshot of it all was that the two countries decided that they must continue without faltering. That is after all the real purpose of this gathering and it leaves us precisely where we were.

Fresh Sanctions to Be Taken

Minor results, however, are worth some notice. Fresh sanctions will be taken against those who oppose the exploitation of the Ruhr. This time France and Belgium will strike at individuals much harder than before. Other penalties which will increase the pressure on Germany were studied. It is true that progress is being made with deliveries of coal to France and Belgium. It is claimed that some days as much as 6000 tons have been transported. This may be an exaggeration, but undoubtedly there is some improvement.

It is hoped soon to arrive at 8000 tons daily, and in good time to reach even 10,000, which is a minimum absolutely indispensible for French and Belgian industry. After three months' occupation, the indispensable minimum is still a dream of the future. It may be recalled that before the occupation France and Belgium were obtaining from Germany 35,000 to 40,000 tons daily.

Various new plans have been published in certain newspapers but it is understood that neither the French nor Belgian ministers think it desirable to commit themselves to a specific detailed settlement at present.

Fight Must Be First Finished

Apparently it is accepted that the fight must first be finished and peace conditions studied afterwards. As for the position of England, it is contended that as England put itself out of the Ruhr proceedings, it is for that country to take the first step toward re-entering the group of Allies.

The Belgian ministers return this afternoon, and Yves le Trocquer, French Minister of Public Works, also leaves for a tour of inspection in the Ruhr. Tomorrow M. Poincaré will make a speech which will probably be of the greatest importance.

Occupation Expenses to Be Paid From Money and Food Seized

PARIS, April 14 (By The Associated Press)—The French and Belgium Governments decided today at the conference of their ministers here to reimburse themselves for the Ruhr occupation expenses out of merchandise and money seized from the Germans. The two Allies again emphasized their determination to evacuate the Ruhr only as Germany paid. Any balance left after military and engineering expenses are paid will be turned into the reparations fund for the benefit of all the Allies.

The merchandise seized will first of all be applied on orders already placed with Germany under the reparations schedule for German payment in kind, the French and the Belgians filling their own orders by compulsion if necessary.

Once these individual reparation orders are filled the seized merchandise will be sold under joint Franco-Belgian control, it was agreed, and the proceeds will be used, together with confiscated money, cash obtained from fines and other receipts, to pay the expenses of the occupying forces as prior claim, only the surplus going to the reparation commission.

Germany Protests to France

BERLIN, April 14 (By The Associated Press)—The German Embassy in Paris has been instructed to protest to the French Government that French troops seized a number of incomplete bank notes and plates from a private printing plant at Muelheim, "obviously intending to put the notes in circulation," says a semiofficial statement issued here today.

The German Government assumes that the French Government did not sanction the action of the troops and therefore expects both restoration of the missing material and an assurance that no impressions have been taken from the plates. The note adds that the Reichsbank has declared that any note so printed will be worthless.

RUM RUNNING TIRES TEETOTALING SCOT

"Should Have Taken Your Advice and Not Gone Away," He Writes "Jenny of Greenock"

NEW YORK, April 14 (By The Associated Press)—The sad plight of a teetotaling, comfort-loving, Scot sailorman marooned for several months on board a rum runner off the New Jersey coast, was described in a letter taken from a member of the crew of the tugboat Peerless seized yesterday by the "dry navy."

The letter was dated March 28 on the yacht S. V. Istar and was addressed to "Jenny" in Greenock, Scotland, ostensibly the wife of the wearied Scotsman.

After reminiscing on hardships of the sea, the letter complained:

"We have only got rid of about 4000 cases of whisky so far, and it has taken us two months to get that out. We still have another 16,000 cases on board, and the weather is no good for the boats to come out as it is always blowing and we are about nine miles off land.

"I expect we will be going to Halifax in a fortnight. When I come home I will tell you all about it. I should have taken your advice that Friday night and not gone away, but I wanted to get our debts squared up and get out of Greenock as I think we would be far better off, Jenny dear.

"We got rid of 200 cases on Friday, and as I had four hours overtime, that means 8 shillings to me. I would be more at ease if I had been able to leave you more money as £5 a month isn't much, but I didn't think we would be away so long."

AIRCRAFT TO MAKE CANAL DEFENSE TEST

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—San Antonio Air Intermediate Depot, Kelly Field, has started work on 10 airplanes to be used on a flight to the Panama Canal Zone under United States Army auspices in September. The craft will be identical to those which completed the recent flight from San Antonio to San Juan, Porto Rico.

The object of the problem involved in the flight is to prove beyond any possibility of contradiction that airplanes of the type ordinarily employed by the army aviation service can defend the canal.

RUM RUNNING END BY CO-OPERATION OF ENGLAND FORECAST

(Continued from Page 1)

prosecutions. This is untrue. The Connecticut juror has too sincere a respect for his oath not to render verdicts according to the evidence and the law."

Judge Boardman presented figures gathered from his direct contact with the city agencies, showing that crime has decreased since prohibition, that drunkenness and associated crimes have dropped and that a great saving for the taxpayer has resulted from a decreased prison population. The 341 saloons which the Bridgeport Police Department recorded as operating in 1921, dropped to 139 in 1922, and 49 in April, 1923. Arrests for drunkenness and associated crimes dropped in Bridgeport from 8068 in 1916, to 3406 in 1922; in New Haven, from 11,287 to 8316; in Hartford, from 11,796 to 7519.

The Bridgeport Department of Public Charities reported a decrease in the number of alcoholics from 195 in 1918 to 53 in 1922, while the total decrease of prisoners reported by the county clerks of Hartford, New Haven and Fairfield counties, which dropped from 12,213 in 1916 to 4988 in 1922, shows, Judge Boardman said, "that contrary to the frequent statement, the commitments for the serious crimes have not increased." In 1917 the prisoners cost the counties $111,041 in board; in 1922 only $47,885, because of the smaller number.

Hearty co-operation has been rendered by the city police force on all occasions, the judge reported. Over the desk of the city Police Superintendent, he said hangs the following sign, printed in letters that can be read at least 10 feet away.

The idea that a Mayor or Chief of Police is at liberty to permit any law or ordinance to be violated is monstrous.
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Rum Smuggling Covenant New Step in Admiralty Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—Acceptance by Great Britain and other countries of the so-called rum-smuggling covenant, which all foreign purchasers of American vessels must sign before they acquire these ships, would virtually mark the opening of a new era in admiralty law, in the opinion of Department of Justice officials.

The crux of the dispute between the Canadian Government and the Department of State is whether the United States, under international law, can go beyond the three-mile limit to seize and confiscate a foreign ship to enforce the covenant.

The Department of Commerce, which controls the register of ships under the American flag, was reported as concurring with the Department of Justice in favoring a reciprocal arrangement with foreign nations, whereby other nations would be allowed to make similar covenants with nationals of other countries.

Beclouded the Issue

Widespread misinterpretation of the terms of rum-smuggling clause, which must be a condition of transfer of all ships from American registry to a foreign flag, was said at the Department of Justice to have densely beclouded the issue.

Should the covenant be accepted by Canada and other countries, the view was given by an official in touch with the situation, that the prohibition enforcement fleet would be able to go beyond the three-mile limit and seize all ships that have signed the contract but which are found breaking it.

Under the present arrangement, ships flying foreign flags may hover along the three-mile limit and supply rum-runners with perfect immunity from the American authorities.

Ships that had not been formerly under the American flag, and hence not a signer of the covenant with the United States Government, would continue to be able to laugh at prohibition in America and furnish supplies to break down this American law, but former American ships would be amenable to confiscation. In signing the covenant they thereby waive all protection under international law.

Actually Supplying Liquor

It was explained to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that the American authorities in enforcing the contract would make every effort to make certain that the one-time American craft was actually supplying liquor to the rum-runners before steps to seize it were taken. But if this ship hovered along the coast line for several days, its purpose would be obvious.

The covenant does not forbid the contracting purchaser from transporting liquor or narcotics between one foreign country and another. The only limitation is that the ship must not be used to smuggle goods into the United States which are held contraband.

The covenant specifically provides that if the ship transferred from American registry engages in smuggling liquor, narcotic drugs or other goods into the United States, "said vessel shall immediately be subject to seizure, libel and forfeiture to the United States of America, wherever and whenever found without compensation to any person therefor."

The representation of the Canadian Government, backed undoubtedly by the Foreign Office at London, is understood to be that such a covenant would upset the practices of nations from time immemorial to limit their operations against foreign vessels to the three-mile limit. At the Department of Justice, however, it was said that there are numerous precedents to support the American stand that the so-called "hovering laws" are old, but they are as effective today as ever before.

With the views of the American and British Governments apparently diametrically opposed, there is also being considered here the possibility of the entire question being referred to an international court for adjudication. If this is done, it was thought that there also would be raised many other issues that prohibition has caused.

In the meantime the prohibition enforcement unit is marking time, until the issue is settled. Pending an agreement, it was said, the "prohibition navy" will continue to operate under the arrangement whereby foreign ships must establish communication with the shore through their own boats or crews before they may be considered as smuggling rum into America.

NEW DOMINION REGULATIONS WILL NOT STOP RUM-SMUGGLING

Liquor Can Be Run to Islands and Loaded on American Boats—Further Drastic Laws Needed

VICTORIA, B. C., April 14 (Special)—The new regulations governing the export of liquor from Canadian ports as announced early this week are not expected by the Canadian customs officials and those familiar with the traffic, to interfere very seriously with rum-running between British Columbia and the United States.

Under the new regulations, liquor boats will not be permitted to clear to "deep sea," but the customs officials explain the boats will be able to land liquor at convenient points and report to the nearest customs officer. In any case the operators of many of the smaller liquor boats running out of British Columbia ports have not been bothering in the past to observe the Canadian law very strictly. Canadian speed boats can run liquor out of places like Victoria to convenient islands for loading on American boats without clearing and with little chance of detection.

The new regulation, as it is understood here, will not affect at all the important branch of the smuggling trade, through which liquor is shipped down the coast to points such as San Francisco and San Pedro. This liquor is shipped in schooners in bond and faked Mexican papers to testify that it was landed in a Mexican port are secured and given to the Canadian customs authorities when the boat returns to Canadian waters. The new regulation eliminating deep sea clearances removes the Canadian and British Columbia governments, in some degree at least, from the charge that their laws play directly into the hands of the smugglers, but that it will ring down the curtain on liquor-running as has been suggested is not believed here.

The regulation may cut down the amount of liquor smuggled, but unless other and more drastic regulations are enforced, the rum traffic, with slight alterations in its methods, is expected to go on as usual.

218 UNIONS WIN INCREASES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—Two hundred and eighteen labor unions won increased wage scales during March, according to a report of the Labor Bureau, Inc., made public here today. This is declared to be a new record. Not a single decrease was noted. Woolen and cotton mills furnished 59 cases of the increases, and the building trades 44. Further increases were predicted.

San Antonio, Tex.—Approximately 35 per cent of San Antonio poll tax payers this year were women, according to figures compiled at the office of the county tax collector. Total poll tax payments for men and women for the year were 39,048.

STEPS TOWARD LASTING PEACE VOTED UNANIMOUSLY BY WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

that we have ever known. A million and a quarter of our workers are out of employment. They are suffering the gravest hardship and all the evils from want of work.

As you know, commercial transactions are now simpler things than they were in the old days. Originally if one man had something to sell, he bartered it against something that we desired to have.

Credit Depends on Trust

Then came the invention of money. It enabled transactions to be more easily carried out. The seller got the money exchanged for his goods with which he could buy other goods, but now that system has very largely been superseded. In the vast majority of cases, no money passes. Nothing but the promise of it in some form or another.

But credit is a psychological matter. It depends on trust between man and man, and in a period of destruction trust vanishes. It is a delicate plant and the first blast of the storm is apparent to destroy it; that is what has happened all over Europe. . . . The whole machinery of commerce works stiffly and unsatisfactorily. Transactions are difficult to carry out and they meet with obstacles, obstacles which increase.

It is not only individual countries which are involved, but the whole world. Prices are now world prices. It has been said that the price of grain in America is the price of the exportable surplus. That is quite true and what is true of grain is true of almost every other commodity. Modern means of transportation and communication make all the world one market, and offers and acceptances flash through the globe so that prices in England and here are directly affected by the welfare of the rest of the world. And that is true throughout the whole world.

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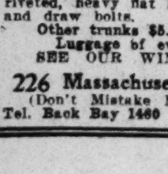

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THE MEN'S STORE OF NEW ENGLAND

Doll Trees

I WENT walking one day and came on a high hedge with a small gate, almost hidden by the thick branches. I pushed the gate. It opened, and I was in the most wonderful of orchards. There were trees and trees and trees, not planted in rows, but just growing anywhere. Under one was a little gardener, cutting off the ends of the branches where no buds grew. I went up and spoke to him.

"What a beautiful garden you have, sir," I said.

"Yes, it's quite the nicest kind of an orchard." He went on clipping again.

And then I noticed what grew on the trees. Dolls! All kinds of dolls, china and rag, wooden and woolen, large and small. Some were all dressed with parasols, and handkerchiefs in their belts; some were in their nighties. The big ones grew on the lower branches and, far at the top, I saw the baby ones. They were so sweet, sleeping among the leaves.

"Dolls!" I gasped. "Growing!"

"And why not?" asked the gardener.

"No reason at all," said I, "except that they don't in my country."

"How strange!" said the gardener.

He got out a big basket and went to the next tree. This was even fuller of dolls. He began to pick them hurriedly and mutter to himself, "Dear me, dear me, these dolls do need picking badly. This one's hair has grown too long and this one's buttons are all loose. I shall have to mend that pair of stockings; the holes are monstrous."

"Oh, let me mend them," I begged, pulling my thimble and needle out of my pocket.

"Thank you, my dear, that will be a great help."

While I darned the tiny socks, he climbed to the top of the tree and brought down an armful of babies.

"Oh, lovely!" I breathed.

"Have one," he offered. "Take your pick, though one's quite as dear as the next. They're all good babies."

He laid them in a row on the grass and went on picking, while I chose. It was difficult. First, I wanted a sweet one with dimples and a blue wrapper; her little pink feet peeked out at the bottom. Then I chose a baby in long dresses, who laughed all the time, and then a solemn little one with blue eyes. Then I wanted them all and so I finally took the first one.

The gardener was piling six or seven big dolls in a heap.

"What are those?" I asked.

"They're overgrown and must be replanted for next season. Would you like one?"

"Oh, yes, that lovely rag dear with the checked pinafore. May I take her home to my little sister?"

"That's nice, my dear. Take another for yourself." He offered me an elegant lady with a white muff; but, as I had only two hands and they were both full now, I refused politely.

I noticed that he was filling almost a whole basket with sailor dolls, so I said: "You have quite a number of sailors."

"Yes, last Christmas, every one wanted sailboats, so I'm growing a good many sailors this spring to meet the demand that will come as soon as the ice is broken in the ponds. Now come with me. It's lunch time."

I followed the gardener past the baskets, filled with dolls, to a bush in one corner.

"Have a sandwich," said he, picking one off the branch.

So we sat under the branches and ate sandwiches from the Sandwich Bush, and hair ribbons and handkerchiefs fluttered down from the dollies on the trees.

Five Hundred Musicians Practice for Girl Scouts' Annual Review

Massachusetts Try-Outs Are Conducted in Boston—Special Features Arranged for May 12 Event

Girl Scout buglers, drummers and drum majors from all over Massachusetts assembled at the First Corps Cadets Armory today for preliminary try-outs in anticipation of the annual state review of Girl Scouts in the Boston Arena on May 12, when champions will be chosen for the coming year.

In addition to the individual contestants, are bugle and drum corps from 16 cities and towns. At noon the 500 skilled Girl Scouts musicians practiced the grand march, which is to be a spectacular feature of the coming review. Another feature will be a song contest by two groups of 100 scouts each. Another number, the first of its kind to be given by the Scouts, will be the erection of a floor plan for a seven-room cottage in the Arena where the Girl Scouts will demonstrate their efficiency in the household arts.

440,000 Enrolled

On Friday, May 11, an all-day meeting of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc., will be held on the Cornelia Warren estate in Waltham, bringing together several hundred Girl Scout commissioners, captains, local council members and other leaders.

Latest reports indicate that there are 440,000 Girl Scouts or Girl Guides in all of the countries making up the British Empire, and in 33 others, including the United States.

The grade of young women attracted to scouting is shown by the fact that more than 6 per cent of the captains are of more than high school training, nearly 40 per cent having graduated from college and the rest from normal and other special technical and professional schools. Training courses have been established in more than 50 colleges and other institutions of higher learning.

Activities in Other Lands

Many interesting reports come from far away lands. It is learned that the Bermuda Guides have, by their geographical position two great advantages: they can bathe in the sea the year round and therefore excel in swimming and all sea activities, and that they can hold delightful camps on small islands; that the Portuguese Guides work under difficulties, as the Portuguese do not receive a feminine enterprise well, and little interest is taken in the movement. They were called upon, however, to furnish a guard of honor to the civil governor of Oporto.

Actual camping in the open is denied the Scouts at Beirut, Syria, because of native conditions, but they have wonderful hikes, ranging from all-day picnics along the coast of the Mediterranean to hour walks after school to watch the surf come rolling in after a heavy storm. Sometimes they play "Hare and Hounds," dodging up cactus alleys, and over the stony fields below the campus of the American University, stopping to "whirl" daisy tops down old Syrian wells, or to throw flint and watch the sparks fly.

Sections Increase in France

Conditions in China make hiking, camping and the freedom of outdoor life impossible for the girls, but all their meetings are on the school playgrounds, and it is hoped to take the girls on at least one expedition before the close of school. The "sections" in France are increasing in number, time being taken to accustom the Latin viewpoint to Scouting. Last summer they had an international camp, bringing together English, Belgian and French guides. The Jewish Scout organization was founded in Palestine in 1919 after the English occupation. A center has been located at Jerusalem and the boys and girls are grouped together. In Italy the organization is still in the earliest stage of development.

In England, Canada and Australia, of course, the Girl Guides have just as fine a time as they do in the United States. It was in England that the movement started, so, in a way, the Girl Scouts of Massachusetts and the United States have their English cousins, or to be exact, Sir Robert Baden-Powell of England, to thank for many of the good times they have today.

MAINE POWER ISSUES RAISED

Engineer of Water Commission Criticizes Governor

AUGUSTA, Me., April 14 (Special)—George A. Danforth, chief engineer of the Maine Water-Power Commission, takes issue with Governor Baxter in his statements with regard to the Kennebec Reservoir measure and water-power development in the State.

"At the hearing on the Kennebec Reservoir bill," he said, "I was questioned and gave my opinion as an individual, expressing approval of that development. I knew how vitally it affected present and future industry on the river and its effect on wage earners throughout the Kennebec Valley. It also seemed to insure an income to the State from increase in taxable values at the site of over $1,000,000 and on the main river of approximately $10,000,000.

"The incentive for New England industry to come to Maine will disappear when the 1,250,000 horsepower already being developed at Lake St. John and the 5,000,000 horsepower on the St. Lawrence is available for the use of central New England.

"The commission has at no time been desirous of usurping the functions of the executive as to plans or the direction of public opinion. The commission was directed by the legislature to investigate the state's water resources and make recommendations concerning them. These functions became a duty and it seems reasonable to assume that the legislature desired the unbiased opinion of the commission.

"If our Maine undeveloped power is an important resource, it is extremely important that accurate data on river discharge and the location and amounts of available power and storage should be available. It will be interesting to those who intend to use this data and to whom its accuracy is of vital importance to know how it is planned to carry on work which appeared to need legislative authority in the past and does not now."

MORAL INSTRUCTION CALLED PARAMOUNT

Massachusetts Schoolmasters Hear Address on Development of Ethical Character

The development of ethical character is one of the most important aims of education, permeating all other means, said Franklin W. Johnson, professor of secondary education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, today in an address before the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club at its final meeting of the year, held at the Boston City Club. Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, was guest of honor.

"The scientific movement in education places emphasis on those tangible results which are capable of exact measurement. These ponderable values are mainly in the field of information, and the skills and to the measurement of these the testing movement has been mainly directed. Some attempts have been made to devise tests of ethical character, but though we may hope for the development and refinement of these, there are at present few testing instruments in this field in the validity of which we may place confidence," said Dr. Johnson. He added:

Ethical character, for the purpose of this discussion, we will define as the ability to distinguish between the right and wrong where ethical issues are involved and the will to choose and the habit of doing the right in concrete situations. This involves: (1) the intellectual acceptance of ethical ideals or standards of conduct, (2) the will to choose the right, psychologically called the emotional set, and (3) the habit of conformity to these standards in real situations.

It is important that the school should definitely undertake to establish each of these important elements in the development of ethical character. Formal instruction in ethics alone is not effective. Standards should grow out of real life situations. The social sanction of the school should furnish the emotional drive which makes them effective. Right habits should be secured through careful insistence upon conformity with standards in every situation involving moral choice.

The school principal is responsible for a comprehensive and detailed program of ethical training; every teacher should understand this program and co-operate fully in carrying it out. Such a program should begin with group discussions by teachers and pupils regarding the outstanding ethical problems of school life. Standards should be proposed or, at least, accepted, by students as well as teachers, in order to assure the sanction of the school and to secure the active co-operation of all. The enforcement of standards must come in large part from the students themselves and must have the support of the school.

The following were selected from standards set up in the University of Chicago High School, under the speaker's principalship, which bear evidence of the share which the students had in their formulation: 1. School office is a school trust. 2. Play the game on the square. 3. Be a good winner and a good loser. 4. No swiping or borrowing without the owner's consent. 5. Tell the truth and take your medicine. 6. Cut out smut.

The use of the case method was discussed by the speaker, with much specific detail in connection with each of these standards.

SWEDEN DECORATES TWO BOSTON MEN

Olof Ohlson, for his achievements as an inventor, and A. Konrad Johnson, for his work as organizer of the Swedish Charitable Society, were decorated last night with the insignia of the Order of Vasa, first class, in the name of the King of Sweden by Carl W. Johansson, Swedish vice-consul in Boston. The ceremony took place at the Boston Masonic Club, following a testimonial dinner.

DRY ENFORCEMENT GAINS IN MID-WEST

Boston Temperance Worker Reports Laws Extended to End All Liquor Violations

Steady increase in efficiency of prohibition enforcement is seen in five mid-western states, just visited by Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, who returned to Boston yesterday. Longer sentences for dry law violators, greater activity on the part of enforcement officers and an increasing tendency on the part of the public to respect the Eighteenth Amendment are among the reasons for encouragement seen by this prohibition statistician.

Miss Stoddard left Boston some time ago on a mission for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, going first to Philadelphia, where she spent a week giving lectures on temperance at a large number of schools and colleges, and then to Cleveland, where she attended the meeting of the National Education Association. She then embarked upon the principal part of her mission, which was to speak on the various phases of temperance education in the public schools before five state W. C. T. U. conferences.

These conferences, held in connection with the "jubilee membership drive," now being put forward by the organization, took place in Minneapolis, Minn., Fargo, N. D., Wichita, Kan., Fayette, Mo., and Little Rock, Ark. They were attended mainly by W. C. T. U. officers and workers from the various county, town and city organizations of each state. In four of the states the meetings were addressed by the federal prohibition directors for the district.

In telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of her trip, Miss Stoddard said:

Difficulties are being encountered in the enforcement of prohibition in all parts of the country, there is no doubt; but enforcement is gaining daily in efficiency are to be expected, simply because the law is new and lawless citizens quite naturally attempt to evade it for the profits they can make.

I was interested to find that in Minnesota, for instance, the law against bootlegging has been stiffened so that now, upon the third offense, the violator of the dry laws goes to the penitentiary. The new enforcement law in Missouri is also a strong one. This law provides for a fine and jail sentence for the home brewer with stills or brewing apparatus in his possession. It provides for penitentiary sentences for moonshiners, whisky runners, and any persons who sell, or even give away liquor which causes blindness, insanity or death. The keepers of soft drink parlors are compelled to remove all screens or other apparatus which might obstruct a clear view of the inside of the establishments from the street.

Perhaps one of the most interesting experiments being tried is the immunity which Arkansas grand juries are offering moonshiners who bring in their stills before a certain date. This chance to start anew with a clean record is being grasped by many who are tired of an illicit business, and shows that the tendency to observe prohibition rather than to flout it is growing.

NEW OCEAN LINER DUE IN NEW YORK

Red Star Ship, Belgenland, Is Making Initial Voyage

Transatlantic passenger traffic receives a notable addition to its already large list of "de luxe" steamships with the introduction of the new Red Star liner Belgenland, due in New York today from Antwerp, Southampton and Cherbourg, on its initial trip. Many representatives of New England shipping interests are planning to visit the vessel while it remains in New York, during which time festivities will be conducted almost daily.

"A jewel box among big ships," as the Belgenland has been termed, the craft offers Continental service against an American background. The conventional table d'hote service has been abolished in favor of complete, restaurant service a la carte, without extra charge. The Belgenland inaugurates a regular schedule of Red Star Line sailings every Wednesday from New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp, running with the Lapland. It embodies all the latest features of maritime architecture. The vessel is a 27,200-ton craft, with capacity for 2700 passengers, of whom 400 can be accommodated in the first cabin.

Addition of this vessel to the fleet of modern ocean liners plying the waters of the North Atlantic, provides one more elaborately equipped and fitted steamship to care for the throng of ocean travelers. It was designed to cater to the most exacting tastes in ocean travel de luxe and to satisfy the well-known American penchant for continental cookery and service. Special efforts have been made to appeal to third-class passengers, and the vessel sets a new standard, in many respects, in the equipment for comfort and entertainment of this class of travelers. Indeed, the vessel has features for the third-class passenger that until recently has been confined to the first-class accommodations, such as the veranda café, large, roomy public rooms, swivel chairs in the dining saloon, etc.

DRY EFFICIENCY GAIN IS PREDICTED

Passage of Bill in Massachusetts House Would Strengthen Enforcement Law

Prohibition enforcement will gain in efficiency in Massachusetts if House Bill No. 1433, recently reported favorably by the Committee on Legal Affairs, is passed by the House when it comes up for discussion next Monday, and later becomes a law. This opinion is expressed by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and other friends of prohibition, even though they express only partial satisfaction with the bill, which they feel is a greatly weakened version of the original bill submitted by the league.

The removal of a clause imposing higher penalties than those of the general laws for liquor-law violators, which was included in the original bill, is given by Anti-Saloon League officials as the chief cause of weakness in the present bill; but others believe there are loopholes in the bill which will prove a boon to bootleggers.

In telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of this bill, George A. Gordon, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, said:

It very evidently has been the purpose of the committee in drafting this revised bill to merge the original, presented by the league, with the suggestions for additional prohibition legislation embodied in the report of J. Weston Allen, the former Attorney-General, and at the same time depart as little as possible from the present liquor laws of the State. Therefore, everything which could be inferred from existing statutes was cut from the original bill.

Mr. Gordon pointed out that the bill would empower state and local officers, in addition to federal agents, to halt illegal manufacture of liquor, as well as certain forms of bootlegging. Some friends of prohibition, however, feel that the change in wording of the bill from the original: "No person shall manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver or furnish any spirituous or intoxicating liquor . . ." to its present form: "No person shall manufacture, transport by air craft, water craft or vehicle, import or export any spirituous or intoxicating liquor . . ." leaves open to the bootlegger the carrying on his person or in a suitcase of as much liquor as he chooses.

House Bill No. 314, reported unfavorably by the Committee on Legal Affairs, will come up for debate at the same time as No. 1433. This bill calls for a referendum on the question of prohibition to be placed upon the ballot at the next state election. Elijah Adlow, Representative from Boston, says that he will make a fight to have the bill substituted for the adverse report and given favorable action, and there is little doubt expressed that the friends of prohibition in the House will oppose this vigorously.

These two bills coming up together will, it is said, be the first real test this year of the strength of prohibition in the House. While both branches of the Legislature are known to be preponderantly in support of prohibition, the personnel of both has changed since the last session and the exact division of strength has not yet been indicated.

HAVERHILL SHOE INDUSTRY ACTIVE

Several New Firms Starting In With Spring Season

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 14 (Special)—With the opening of the spring season several new shoe manufacturing establishments have started operations in the shoe district. Recent removals of concerns from the city have been few and these have been more than offset by new firms.

The personnel of these new establishments is largely recruited from former executives in local factories. In the allied trades there are also a number of new concerns starting in business, including wood heel manufacturers and a few leather houses.

Satin shoes are having a big run in local factories, and constitute an important part of the production at the present time. The season that is commonly devoted to white shoes almost exclusively is fairly evenly divided between the two lines. Several firms that are pushing satin shoes put on additional cutters yesterday.

The ultra-fancy patterns that have characterized Haverhill's shoe production for several seasons continue to flood the factories, undaunted by the cry for more conservatism and more practical lines by those who would dictate the styles.

LEGION DAISIES SELL RAPIDLY

Generous response to the American Legion's daisy drive for disabled veterans is reported from all parts of Massachusetts, and today, the second and last day of the drive, is expected to exhaust the supply of 750,000 emblems offered by members of the Legion and their friends.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM APPEALS FOR NATION-WIDE ASSISTANCE

Service Rendered All Parts of Country Causes Need of More Than Endowment Income

In order that the Arnold Arboretum may expand its work to meet the demands upon it and continue to be the greatest museum of trees and shrubs, the management is appealing to the public of the Nation to rally to the support of this institution of national and international usefulness.

There is much work to be done in the investigation of plants in other countries, and in the extension of the great herbarium and library which the administration building houses.

The library and herbarium have been greatly extended as a result of a trip from which E. H. Wilson, the assistant director, recently returned. On this trip Mr. Wilson traveled 100,000 miles, going to Australia, India and South Africa, among other countries.

This spring the Arboretum is planting a new plot, comprising 16 acres, which faces the Walter Street entrance, and which is bounded on three sides by prominent thoroughfares, making a very conspicuous situation. This plot is being planted to larches, several hundred specimens of which are being set out, representing America and other lands.

Another big piece of planting is being done on the side of Bussey Hill, where 1000 azalea plants are being set out. All these plants were raised from seed, and are being added to a collection which will eventually comprise 300,000 plants, and which will make a display, such as is found nowhere else in the world.

Considering the vast range of its various enterprises, the fact that the Arboretum has outgrown its endowment is not regarded as strange. This endowment produces only $40,000 a year, and for a long time Professor Sargent has been obliged to raise annually from $40,000 to $50,000. Most of this money has been contributed by not over 120 individuals, chiefly living in Greater Boston. A committee has been appointed by the board of overseers of Harvard College to receive contributions.

Stating that a national institution is entitled to national support, the committee is asking friends of the institution and of Harvard College to contribute $10 each or any such larger sum as they may feel able to give. Every contributor will receive in return the Arboretum's bulletins of popular information, and also the illustrated guide to the Arboretum if desired, and any assistance and advice about his or her own plants that can be supplied by correspondence. This committee is comprised of Roger Wolcott, William C. Endicott, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. L. A. Frothingham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Robert T. Crane Ja., Henry F. Du Pont, Galen L. Stone, Henry S. Hunnewell, Albert C. Burrage, John E. Thayer, Mrs. Harold I. Pratt and Henry H. Richardson.

WNAC TO CHANGE LENGTH OF WAVE

Station WNAC, Shepard Stores, will change its wave length from approximately 360 meters to 286 meters beginning next Tuesday at 4 p. m., in accordance with the new wave length allottment just released by Herbert Hoover, secretary of the American Radio Relay League, as a result of the recent radio conference held in Washington.

Tests made to determine the efficiency of the transmitter at this wave length show a probable loss of 25 per cent signal strength, which will not be noticeable to tube users but will be felt more or less by crystal set audiences listening in at a distance of more than 10 miles.

WOMEN EXECUTIVES CHOOSE OFFICIALS

Members of the Forewomen's Council of Boston, an organization of women executives, met last night at the Blue Triangle of the Y. W. C. A., on Huntington Avenue, and elected officers for the ensuing year.

Those chosen were: President, Miss Zora P. Wilkins, Boston Chamber of Commerce; vice-president, Mrs. Mabel Chase, Pilgrim Laundry, Roxbury; secretary, Mrs. Mae Parker, Winchester Laundry, Winchester; treasurer, Mrs. Elaine Harvey, Schrafft & Sons.

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NEW SPRING SUITS
WE ARE offering our new suits at prices usually a month or six weeks later. We anticipated a large suit business but the backward season has had its effect and these suits have not sold as rapidly as we had planned. Rather than dispose of them when the season is practically over, we will give our customers a chance to procure a new spring suit at the height of the season at a price they would be willing to pay in the middle of June.
Original prices were 65.00 to 245.00
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A new type of blouse which not only goes well with suits but is quite a distinctive fashion worn as separate sport jacket.
$18.50 to $45
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At this popular price we concentrated buying in order to provide extraordinary values. We are selling coats at this price which our customers appreciate. We know the value and are confident the styles will appeal to those seeking the correct mode at a moderate price.
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CHRISTIANS PROTEST CHESTER OIL GRANT

Leaders See America Drawn Into Near East Imbroglio by Dollar Diplomacy

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, April 14—There is every indication that the United States has been pitchforked into grave European entanglements by Turkey's bestowal of monopolistic concessions to a group of American capitalists. Granting of oil, mining, railway and building rights to Admiral Chester and his associates looks like a cunning move to sow fresh dissension among the already warring Christian powers.

Opposition to the American concessions on the part of Great Britain and France is almost inevitable. Particularly bitter hostility may be expected from the British in connection with the Mosul oil fields, which are included in the Chester grant. The British Government extended its Mesopotamian "mandated area" so as to embrace Mosul. More than once Britain has warned the Turks that Mosul would be held at all costs. Now the Angora Parliament has deliberately assigned Mosul to nationals of the United States.

If it was the Kemalist politicians' intention to toss fresh fat into the Near Eastern fire, they selected a suitable moment for their move. The second Lausanne conference will assemble on April 15. Its predecessor went on the rocks mainly because the Turks played ducks and drakes with the rival economic aspirations of Great Britain and France. Now, on the eve of the new Lausanne, Angora introduces another factor, the United States, into the situation.

History Repeating Itself

History is repeating itself. "Abdul Hamid the Damned" was able for years to defy, confound and frustrate the Christian world in Turkey by inciting one power against another. His successors, victory-flushed and enthroned at Angora, seem to have taken a leaf out of the Hamidian book.

This correspondent is authoritatively informed that the Chester concession will not be allowed to stand without a vigorous protest from organized Christian interests in America. Prominent men and women, including the churches, who are in charge of the Near East Relief movement frankly deprecate the favors American capitalists have accepted at Angora's hands. They say that if the United States Government takes official note of the Chester project, without formally dissociating itself from it, it will amount to recognition in spirit, if not in letter, of the anti-Christian Kemalist régime. They declare it will be tantamount to "shaking hands with the murderers and marauders of Smyrna."

American Christian leaders express themselves privately in terms of violent displeasure with the Harding Administration for "tolerating" the Smyrna outrage. United States warships were anchored alongside warships of the European powers while the Turkish horde put Smyrna to the torch, and fired no shot in protest or in defense of the oppressed Christian populace.

Rebuke Withheld

American sailors rendered splendid humanitarian service, but America, according to Christian spokesmen, continued, and to this day has continued, on terms of political intimacy with the masters of Turkey, regardless of their blood-stained hands. The accusation can be heard on many hands that the United States Government deliberately refrained from rebuking the Turks because the Chester "deal" was under way. Christian Europe, the same authorities declare, pussy-footed out of similar motives—it, too, was interested in concessions for oil and other economic rights in Asia Minor.

Former Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas has just reached Turkey on a semi-official Near East mission. He appears to be strongly of the opinion that the United States is more concerned over concessions than over humanitarian affairs in the Near East. A cablegram reporting Mr. Allen's arrival at Constantinople a day or two ago quotes him as having said in response to a speech of welcome at the American Club:

America has invested $125,000,000 in saving human lives in the Near East. If we had invested that amount in a door-knob factory at Constantinople, we would have insisted at Lausanne on adequate guarantees for its protection.

PROTECTION SOUGHT FOR PANAMA ZONE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—Negotiations between the State Department and the Republic of Panama, to put a stop to the liquor traffic and other undesirable conditions in the area surrounding the Canal Zone will be urged by a committee of prominent ministers and laymen.

The situation in the Panama Canal Zone was discussed yesterday at a conference of church men and business leaders, called by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to draw up a program for improving conditions which exist in the area immediately surrounding the Canal Zone and which are alleged to constitute a menace to American soldiers, sailors and civilians within the zone. The conference also discussed the work of the four union churches, comprising 18 denominations, in the Canal Zone, and laid plans for raising $100,000 in this country to enlarge their facilities.

Conditions in the Canal Zone itself were declared to be quite satisfactory, with prohibition strictly enforced. The difficulty lies in the fact that immediately outside the area governed by the United States, the liquor traffic flourishes unregulated with all its attendant evils.

CANADIAN JUDGE APPOINTED

OTTAWA, Apr[illegible] 13—D. D. McKenzie, solicitor-general of Canada, has been appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

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36-inch Scrims and Marquisettes, in white, cream and ecru . . . . . per yard 30c.
38-inch Figured Filet Nets, in ivory, per yard 45c.
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White Marquisette Curtains:

Hemstitched, with Cluny edge per pair $1.45
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Ruffled, with tie-backs to match per pair $1.95

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All-linen Damask Table Cloths (extra heavy) each . . . . $6.50, 8.25 & 8.75
All-linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen . . . . $8.00 & 9.75
All-linen Hemstitched Sheets per pair . . . . $12.75 & 16.50
All-linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases per pair . . . . . $2.75 & 3.75
All-linen Hemstitched Towels per dozen . . $8.75, 10.00 & 12.00
All-linen Kitchen and Glass Towels with woven-in lettering . per dozen $6.00

(All of the above on the Fourth Floor)

Monday "Specials"

Phenomenal Values in
Women's Undergarments

(American-made)

at unprecedentedly low prices

will include the following assortment of dainty Lingerie in pink and white:

Nightrobes . . . $1.10, 1.65, 1.95
Envelope Chemises . 85c., 1.15, 1.75
Costume Slips 1.75
Drawers (white only) . . . . 95c.
Athletic Combinations . . . . 85c.

Also attractive Underthings in pink, honey-dew, orchid and blue, comprising:

Nightrobes of cotton crepe . . . $1.65
Pajamas of cotton crepe 2.45
Bloomers of silk-and-cotton crepe plissé 1.50
Step-in Drawers of silk-and-cotton crepe plissé . . . . 95c.
Vest Chemises of Silk-and-cotton plissé 95c.

(Sale on the Second Floor)

The Department for

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One-piece Frocks in smart Spring shades, $14.50
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New Assortments of
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(in black, white and fashionable colors), for Spring and Summer, are shown in the Department on the First Floor

Included are:

Silk Hose with lisle tops and soles, per pair $1.75
All-silk Hose (medium or gossamer weight), per pair $2.75
All-silk Hose (medium weight) per pair 3.50
All-silk Hose (gossamer weight), per pair 3.95
All-silk Hose with openwork clocks, per pair 2.50

The colors in most instances feature the new Parisian shades of suie, platine, fauvette, elan, antelope, Manila, sable and noisette.

UNIFIED CO-OPERATIVE SELLING NOW ACHIEVED, IS PETEET VIEW

Mr. Sapiro's Engagement as Counsel and Adoption of California Marketing System Augur Success

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—Unification of the American Co-operative Marketing movement has been virtually achieved this week, in the judgment of Walton Peteet, director of co-operative marketing for the American Farm Bureau Federation. This, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Wednesday afternoon, is the significance of the Farm Bureau's employment of Aaron Sapiro of California announced yesterday.

Coupled with Mr. Sapiro's engagement as co-operative counsel, is the distinct acceptance by the farm bureau movement of modern co-operative marketing as so successfully developed in California. Hitherto the great farming community of the middle west has largely gone its own way on co-operative marketing, the farm bureau in the big struggle over wheat marketing several years ago taking its stand against California procedure.

However, down in the south cotton was being organized on California lines and so greatly did it prosper that Mr. Peteet was called to the north to take charge of co-operative marketing for the entire federation. Mr. Peteet's engagement, followed by Mr. Sapiro's enlistment, joined California, the south, the middle west and part of the east on a common co-operative platform.

Great Impetus Seen

"It is my candid judgment, and certainly without any desire to boast, that with Mr. Sapiro and myself working together, as we now shall do, in the American Farm Bureau Federation, the co-operative marketing movement will receive an impetus beyond anything it has ever had," said Mr. Peteet. "The decision to engage Mr. Sapiro as legal adviser to my department was taken by unanimous vote of the board of directors of the federation. They put themselves squarely behind the whole marketing program."

The cardinal tenets of co-operative marketing on which this united leadership is building may be sketched as these: Long-time contracts with producers, 100 per cent pooling—that is to say, the producer signs up to sell his entire crop through the co-operative association; and federation of local associations into state and finally into a national organization, which maintains sales agencies and employs expert and up-to-date business methods.

"We stand for the practices of co-operative marketing as developed in Denmark and adapted to American conditions in California," Mr. Peteet said. He added:

Many co-operatives at this time are loosely organized and have no contracts with their membership. When you substitute binding contracts, a business type of organization and experts in all departments, you have a successful form of co-operative organization.

Well-Established Procedure

We don't use any new principles in business, we simply apply well-established business methods. Our system is based on the commodity and organized by localities. When we have enough we combine them into a national association.

Considering each farm commodity as an industry, there is no head now for many national farm industries. Steel has a head, oranges have a head, but there is, for instance, no head to the potato industry. No marketing program is complete which does not look ultimately to a central agency operating from a national standpoint.

The United States is a big country. It will take years to bring about the full development of our co-operative program. Without doubt a new co-operative energy has lately been making itself felt among American farmers. It is the most remarkable agrarian movement in my long period of observation.

Illustrative of the method the Farm Bureau Federation is following, Mr. Peteet related that he was now pressing potato organization. State units are the immediate goal. "Maine has been completed with 65 per cent of its production," he said.

States Are Organizing

"Minnesota has a state campaign on. Michigan has an exchange, Wisconsin is starting a movement. Colorado is signing contracts, the shore line of Virginia is organized. A tremendous tonnage of Irish potatoes is in sight, reaching from Idaho to Maine. No steps are yet being taken to form a national agency. I am very confident we shall get to it this season. Potatoes and dairy products are the outstanding movements we are now working on."

"Mr. Peteet said he was dealing with the grain situation and was encouraged to believe he would be able in the near future to formulate a very satisfactory program for grain marketing.

It was with marked pleasure he reported just receiving a telegram that A. E. Markham of Tiptonville, Tenn., with a production of 6000 bales of cotton a year, had just signed up with the co-operative cotton association. "That is the largest single producer of cotton that I have any knowledge of ever joining a marketing association," Mr. Peteet declared.

"With cotton selling for $150 a bale, a man with that production can employ his own sales service. His joining shows the hold this system is getting on the real producers. That means Mr. Markham is putting in his crop with the one, two and three bale farmer. It is an editorial on brotherhood."

BUILDING TRADES' STRIKE AVERTED

Concessions Made in Britain by Employers and Operatives

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 14—The compromise announced yesterday in the building trade dispute is warmly welcomed here, as it averts what must otherwise have been a most disastrous strike. It represents a concession on both sides. The employers have abandoned their previous demand that all points at issue should be referred to arbitration simultaneously.

The operatives, on the other hand, have widened the scope of what they are prepared to submit to this form of settlement by including the question of hours as well as those of wages and of interpretation of the existing agreement. The exact terms of the arrangement that have been made are complicated, but the prospects of an ultimate settlement are regarded as good.

Meanwhile lockout notices have been withdrawn and the building schemes, for which the Government has just announced large state contributions, can therefore proceed.

In an interview with the press on the matter, Stephen Easten, chairman of the national wages and conditions council, looks forward to a reduction in the cost of building as the result of bringing of the matter to an issue. A statement by George Hicks and R. Coppoch, respectively president and secretary of the operatives' federation, also expresses satisfaction at the result, though they still hope that the 44-hour week with existing wages may be maintained.

SIR M. SADLER URGES NEED OF COURAGE

TORONTO, Ont., April 8 (Special Correspondence)—Speaking on the text, "Soberness, understanding, righteousness, and courage, and there is nothing in life for man more profitable between," Sir Michael Sadler, vice-chancellor of Leeds University, addressed a congregation of 2000 in the Metropolitan Church recently.

There was a hostile attitude toward the truth of fundamental things abroad in the land, he said. "That is the time that you need courage not to turn away and be deaf to criticism. That needs courage even if it seems simple-minded and foolish to cling to the reason of the heart. For there is reason in the heart of which the reason knew not!"

Today the younger generation felt in their hearts a bitterness toward some of the characteristics of modern industrial life, "some of the shams and hypocrisies which look like financial prosperity. "Do we not need courage if we are in that mood?" Courage, he added, was much needed today on both sides of the industrial question.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, April 14

DR. OESER, German Minister of Interior Affairs, has just made some interesting statements concerning the political training of the German people and the manner in which history is taught in the German schools. In an address before a meeting of the Democratic Party to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Revolution of 1848, he said:

It is most unfortunate that Germany never possessed an independent and unadulterated record of history until the last few years. The historic facts were always adapted to the desires and needs of the various dynasties in power. This explains why the German people have remained completely unpolitical, for everything had to happen by the grace of the throne; nothing ever came from the people.

We need in future a method of recording history which is unbiased and investigates historical events with a critical mind. It is our misfortune that the German people were never brought up on politics based upon realities, but on politics that were supported by illusions. The world cannot be governed by formulæ.

How utterly unsatisfactory have been the history lessons in the schools in that these lessons consisted merely of lifeless data and loosely connected incidents. It is most regrettable that even at the present time no history lessons are given in the schools in which the children are taught the truth and in which they are told about the good and great that has emanated from the people. We condemn most strongly this method of teaching history. There must come a change in this respect in Germany.

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The third and fourth parts of the historical photoplay, "Fredericus Rex," are being shown at Berlin's largest motion-picture theater. They deal with the life of Frederick the Great at Sans Souci, the delightful château he built in Potsdam, and with the Seven Years War, in which he laid the foundation stone for greater Prussia, which was later to become the heart of the German Empire. The first two sections, which caused a sensation and almost precipitated political disturbances when they were shown here a year ago, showed the creation of the Prussian Army and how King Frederick William IV converted his own son, the young Frederick, who preferred the flute to the saber, from an idealistic, irresponsible youth into a stern soldier, implanting in him that rigid sense of duty and obedience which was to become the foundation of the Prussian State and the secret of the victories of the Prussian armies. This film was water on the mills of the Conservatives, who still hold that Germany must return to its old methods if it is to thrive. On the other hand, it aroused the objection of the Republicans, who saw a grave danger for the present State in the revival of the old feelings.

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It was especially the performance of the parade step, so characteristic of the German Army and the symbol of its discipline, which delighted the Conservatives and displeased the Democrats and workmen. Thus it happened that while this picture was applauded in the cinemas of the fashionable West End of Berlin, its performances in the Labor quarters of the north and east had repeatedly to be protected by the police against the workmen, who tore down the posters and on several occasions stormed, or threatened to storm, the theaters. Although the third and fourth parts are weaker than the first two, they called forth greater applause from the audience. This was undoubtedly due to the high waves of national feeling which are sweeping over Germany at present on account of the invasion of the Ruhr district by the French and Belgians. Whenever the Prussian troops were seen marching, the audience burst into a storm of applause, which increased every time Frederick the Great appeared on the screen.

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The encouragement the Nationalists have received here by the invasion of the Ruhr district certainly has not made life more comfortable for the small number of foreigners living in Germany. Whereas Swede, Dutch and other neutral and even the British, because it is hoped that some day they might assist the Germans against the French, receive more courteous treatment at the hands of the Germans, the Czechs, the Poles and others who are regarded as friendly to France are undergoing considerable hardships. The treatment of the Czechs by the German police authorities almost led to a rupture between these two states a few weeks ago.

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Germany has a very strict police control of all foreigners living here. Nobody is permitted to stay in Germany without a permit from the police, which has to be renewed at stated intervals. The Germans lately have been refusing to prolong these permits for the Czechs, thus virtually expelling them. No reason was given, and protests were of no avail. Thus countless numbers of students, apprentices and other young Czechs have been forced to leave Germany. Finally, the Czechoslovakian Government took reprisals and expelled seven Germans from Czechoslovakia. Both nations are now trying to arrive at an understanding through the customary diplomatic channels.

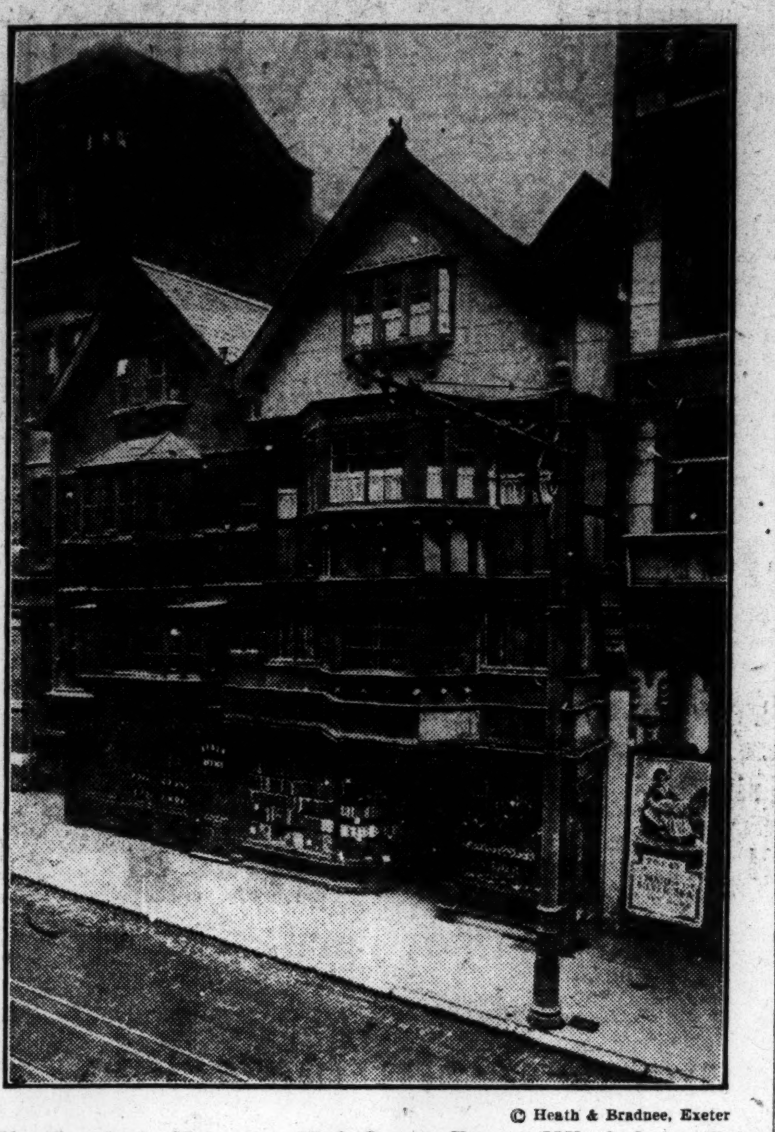
If an American Millionaire Drove Slowly Through Exeter

THE story is told in England of an American millionaire who landed at Plymouth with his motor car, intending to drive to London. A friend said to him that he should by no means miss Exeter on the way—Exeter with its Guildhall "new built" in 1330; its Rougemont Castle; its Tuckers' Hall, whence letters are still delivered by hand, despite the existence of postage stamps; and its glorious cathedral. The American, it is said, turned to his chauffeur and said, "Henry, when we come to Exeter, drive slow."

If he passed through Exeter today he would have the opportunity of buying one of its treasures. As he drove along High Street he would see a couple of houses, with heavy gables, half-timbered, bulging windows, and much carving. To look at them is to slip back at once three or four hundred years. One of the houses is for sale. It is variously known as the "Cavalier's House" or the "Chevalier's House," because you may notice on the ridge of the roof a little figure on horseback modeled on those gallant gentlemen who stood for the King in the stormy days of the seventeenth century.

The figure is a mystery. One explanation is that it was put up there to commemorate the stay in it of Prince Charles, afterward King Charles II, and those who accept this explanation point to Boscobel House for confirmation. Another explanation is that the figure was a sign to the initiated in the stormy days of civil war that here a cavalier might find refuge. The second explanation is less likely than the first. A cavalier seeking refuge would be in danger of his liberty or his life, and his host would not be free from peril. He would hardly flaunt it abroad by a figure on his housetop that he was willing to succor one who was flying from Cromwellian wrath. Help would be given secretly, if it were to be successful.

So the origin of the Cavalier's House is, as Thackeray would say, "rapt in mistry." It is a delightful old place, and one hopes that its new owner, when he comes, will be fully alive to its picturesqueness, its history (what there is of it) and its traditions.



© Heath & Bradnee, Exeter

The Cavalier's House on High Street, Exeter, Which Is for Sale

VLADIVOSTOK IS COMING BACK

Orderly Clearing of Accumulated Goods Now in Process Prepares Way for New Business

HARBIN, March 6 (Special Correspondence)—Six years after it began to accumulate, what is declared to have been the biggest freight blockade the world has ever seen is being broken. The site of this choking of traffic was Vladivostok, where from 1915 to 1917 there was piled up more than 2,000,000 tons of everything that a country at war could use. Due to the German blockade and the danger of submarines the current of traffic flowed across the Pacific, instead of by way of the Baltic and the Black Sea during the years the nations opened up credits for Russia, eagerly helping to equip and feed the millions of men that country was putting into the field.

The single-track Trans-Siberian railway could not handle the tonnage as fast as it was dumped from the hurrying ships, and in consequence freight was piled up over miles of country.

As one commander after another succeeded to the control of the territory which included Vladivostok, there was a lessening of the easily salable items, such as cotton, copper and some of the foodstuffs, but up to the time the soldiers representing Soviet Russia took control, the campaign of loot was only once interrupted. That was for a short period, when the officials of the Far Eastern Republic were in control, prior to and after which there was a mad rush to get materials loaded aboard ship and converted into money, the greater part of which lined the pockets of individuals.

Now the period of unrestrained plunder has passed, and there has begun an orderly cleaning up of the remaining accumulation of goods and merchandise. The Soviet authorities have served notice that if the rightful owners of the items in the warehouses do not come forward and claim them before a given date, they will revert to the country in payment of storage.

One American concern held on to more than 200 carloads of harvesting and other agricultural machinery, and its representatives are just now en route to the interior of Siberia, where they will establish warehouses, and ship these badly needed implements and machines to the peasants under an arrangement with the Russian co-operatives.

Vladivostok is beginning to feel the resurgence of her importance as Russia's Pacific port. During 1922 her exports amounting to 481,700 tons from Manchuria and 33,900 tons from the Pri-Amur province were made under conditions that were far from normal. There were practically no imports except the supplies for the Japanese army of occupation during 1922, the total entering into port accounting having been under 30,000 tons. Of the exports 94 per cent came from Manchuria, made up chiefly of soy beans, bean cake and wheat, with bean oil, linseed, bran and lumber as lame followers.

From Pri-Amur the exports were aspen logs for match manufacturing, veneer, lumber, fish and linseed. There cannot be expected a great increase in freight shipments from Vladivostok, made up of purely Russian products during 1923. Manchurian products may show growth, but there is the uncertain attitude of the Chinese Eastern Railroad to be reckoned with.

There is moorage for 29 big ocean ships at the docks and pontoons of Vladivostok, warehouses for 700,000 tons of freight, a stone quay a mile long, and the harbor is landlocked and deep. Ice breakers are used during the winter, so that ships can take on or unload during the freezing months. With the cleaning out of the remaining goods in the warehouses, and the resumption of agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing and fur trapping, Vladivostok should rapidly recover the importance she enjoyed for 10 years before the war.

NEW YORK MASONS TO GREET ITALIAN

Grand Master to Be Entertained at Banquet, April 25

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—Cavour Lodge, No. 872, F. and A. M., one of the Italian lodges, of which C. Alvino is Master, has just received a visit from R. W. Samuel S. Treadwell, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Mr. Treadwell spoke on "The Universality of Masonry." He was accompanied by C. Cassanova, District Deputy Grand Master of the third district of New Jersey.

The members of Cavour Lodge paid a visit in a body, with its distinguished visitors from other jurisdictions, to L'Union Française Lodge, No. 17, in Masonic Temple, where Dr. J. B. D'Oronzio, District Deputy Grand Master of the tenth Masonic district, was making an official visit.

Plans for the tenth district Masonic dinner have been much expanded, and a gathering of at least 1200 is expected in the Hotel Commodore, April 25, when the 14 lodges of the district will tender a reception jointly to M. W. Arthur S. Tompkins, justice of the Supreme Court, and Grand Master of New York, and M. W. Domizio Torrigiani, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy, who will arrive at this port on the steamer Majestic next Tuesday.

STANDARDIZATION IN TEXAS SCHOOLS

City and Rural Schools to Merge in All Counties of 100,000, or More, Population

AUSTIN, Tex., April 8 (Special Correspondence)—Standardization of schools in all counties of Texas is the objective of educators who sponsored the enactment by the recent State Legislature of a law, signed by Gov. Pat M. Neff, establishing the county-unit system in all counties of 100,000 population or more. Five counties are affected by the new system—Bexar, Harris, Dallas, Tarrant, and El Paso. Exponents of this system, who believe it the best solution of the rural school problem, hope that if it meets with the expected success in these "trial counties" it will be generally adopted throughout the State.

Educators have long been discontented with what they consider the ineffective and poorly organized independent school system that Texas has at present. They feel that the taxes have been unjustly distributed, whereas in the new system the community rich in children will be supported by a community where there are only a few children. The standardization of the schools in all counties and the provision for general improvement in all alike, insures as efficient a school in the country as in the city.

The new system provides for the merging of county and city schools under one supervision—a county superintendent and county board. Each board shall consolidate the schools in its county where practicable and arrange transportation to such schools. Each board shall make out a grade and standard for its district and also plan the courses of study, all of which shall be subject to the regulation of the State Department of Education.

Copies of the courses planned are to be distributed to every teacher and to every citizen who may be interested. It is required that the various county boards shall maintain a uniform system throughout all the counties. Reports will be prepared each year publishing the condition, current accomplishment, needs for improvement, and statements of business and financial transactions of the board.

It is further provided that each county shall be separated into appropriate districts to aid in enforcing the compulsory attendance laws. Conditions upon which a child may pass from elementary schools to junior high and then to senior high schools are to be prescribed. Both white and colored schools are included in this system.

The law states that upon the presentation of a petition signed by 500 qualified voters of any county, the county judge shall be authorized to call an election, governed by all the laws governing the holding of a primary election, to decide whether or not the county unit system should be adopted. On the other hand, if any county desires to abandon the system it may, after a two years' trial, by a majority vote abolish it.

ST. PAUL'S FREIGHT GAIN

In the first week of April the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road loaded 38,409 cars of revenue freight, compared with 29,501 in the similar week of last year.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

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WALK-OVER

A New Sandal

The wide instep straps with buckles are new and assure perfect fitting. Made on a new round toe last with snug arch fit that is unusual in low heel models.

Patent Leather, Glove Calf, Gray Suede $10.00

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Prices Have Not Advanced for

"White Star Brand"

Silk Stockings

100 M. B. Silk Stockings, Full Fashioned, $1.95

The best wearing silk stocking we know. Pure unloaded silk, with tops and soles of mercerized lisle for longer wear. Black, white, gray and all the desirable colors.

Glove Silk Stockings, $1.75
Cotton top.

The way the market looks now, this is probably the last shipment we will get at the old price. Plain or open stripe effects. Black, white, cordovan, sable and almond.

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They bring with them many exquisite designs influenced by the scientific discoveries in Egypt and the colorful patterns of the Far East and the Orient.

EGYPTIAN PRINTS
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They present a very fascinating selection for blouses, dresses, skirts, street and afternoon wear, and are often seen combined with a material of plain quiet shade, which shows their many colors to advantage. 36 and 40 inches wide. The materials include:

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Moderately Priced from $1.65 up to $3.25

STREET FLOOR

SMALL GERMAN WAGE EARNER PAYS BULK OF TAXES IN 1922

Big Property Owners Are Given Preferential Treatment—Tax Problem Urgent in the Reich

BERLIN, March 23 (Special Correspondence)—"The united front" received its first shock a few days ago during the Reichstag discussion of the new amendment to the tax law, when the Liberal and Conservative parties, known here as the bourgeoisie parties, refused four demands by the Social Democrats, aimed at adjusting the tax law to the present value of the mark. There is no small amount of friction now between these parties, and the Social Democrats repeatedly have issued warnings that the "united front" will not last much longer if the bourgeoisie parties do not change their attitude.

To be able to understand the present German tax problem it is necessary to call attention to a few facts. The small salary earner—that is, the clerk, workman, government employee, tram conductor—has his taxes, immediately on the pay day, deducted from his wages. He never sees this money, but receives tax stamps instead, which have been bought for him by his firm with the money deducted from the wage. The owners of real estate and farm and factory owners, as well as all those taxpayers whose income exceeds, a certain amount, pay their taxes at the end of the year or even later. In the meantime, however, the devaluation of the mark has minimized their taxes to an insignificant amount.

Postponement of Tax Payment

Big industrialists have repeatedly been permitted to postpone the payment of certain indirect taxes. Several billion marks of coal tax have not yet been turned in by the coal mine owners, although the tax was included in the price and was paid by the consumer. This is done with the permission of the Government, although the Government loses thereby. By obtaining permission to postpone payment the coal mine owners paid their coal tax at a much lower rate of the mark than they received it, thus making immense profits. Other concerns obtained permission to postpone payment of the export duty for six months. This duty was also included in the price and paid by the purchaser of the goods. Thus it happened that about 84 per cent of the total tax revenues of 1922 were paid by the small salary and wage earner.

This different treatment of the big property owners and of the salary and wage earner, to the disadvantage of the latter, would not anger the workers so much if at least the property of the wealthy was taxed according to its value. But this is not the case. In the Reichstag a few days ago it was declared that a man owning shares of various companies to a value of 466,000,000 marks was permitted to put into his tax declaration a sum of 37,000,000 marks to cover this item. The tax he would have to pay on that sum would amount to 175,000 marks or 30 pfennigs for each 1000 marks.

Taxation of Farms

Equally unjust, it is held by tax reform advocates, is the taxation of large farms. Whereas the prices of farm products have increased by about 3000 times since the war, the farmer need only enter about 1-200 of the real value of his farm on the tax declaration. Tax payers who have their capital in foreign currency need not pay their taxes according to the rate of exchange, but are permitted to make use of an average rate based on the price of the mark during the three last years. Industrialists, who can prove that they need their foreign capital to carry on their business, may value it at about a seventh part of the rate of exchange of Dec. 31, 1922.

"Everybody who knows the feelings of the people will admit that the injustice of the taxation, which has increased from month to month, has excited the masses of salary and wage earners in an increasing degree," the Vorwärts, official organ of the Social Democrats, writes.

"I will give to everyone who comes to my store and buys more than 10,000 marks worth of goods the sum of 500 marks, which will pay the street car fare of the shopper," the owner of a Berlin hosiery shop is announcing by means of a bright yellow poster which is to be seen displayed at nearly every street corner here. At the bottom of this poster is printed in large black letters: "My prices correspond with the decreased value of the dollar."

The German has accustomed himself to say that the dollar has increased or decreased in value instead of that the mark has advanced or fallen.

The stocks and stores are overfilled with articles manufactured and purchased at a time when the mark was 50,000 to the dollar, while it is now only 20,000 to the dollar.

"If this change had only come more gradually and not with such a rush things would have been better," a well informed banker told The Christian Science Monitor representative here. "But as matters stand many big firms of good reputation are on the brink of a financial collapse. The difficulty to obtain credits nowadays increases the dilemma in which they find themselves."

Although wages and salaries by no means have reached the level of prices here, attempts are now being made to reduce them. The start has been made by the Berlin banks, which have paid out to their employees this month about 10 per cent less than they ought to have received on the basis of the cost of living index figure. Industry has not yet followed, and it is doubtful whether it will do so very soon, since the workmen are very much opposed to any such step. A reduction of wages might easily prove a grave endangerment of the present united front of the political parties against the French.

WAGE RISE OF 10 P. C. GRANTED TO 80,000 WORKERS BY PACKERS

May Reach 200,000 Later—Plant Assemblies in "Big Five" Agree on Vacations With Pay

CHICAGO, April 14 (By The Associated Press) — "Industrial democracies," in the "Big Five" packing plants of the country have restored directly to 80,000 workers—and indirectly to 120,000 more—the 10 per cent of their wages which the same plant legislatures took away in November, 1921.

Announcement last night that the plant assemblies had voted the pay increase marks the second big step by these organizations instituted by the packers as an alternative for industrial unionism.

The action of the packing house councils followed negotiations so quietly conducted that the first public intimation of an upward readjustment of wages was the announcement that it had been voted.

The five companies directly effected—Armour, with the Morris & Co. plants it recently purchased; Swift, Wilson & Cudahy—employ 80,000 workers. Independent companies and subsidiaries which are expected to follow suit, as the big five set the wage standard, will bring in another 120,000 men and women.

In addition to the average increase of 10 per cent in wages the plant assemblies also agreed on vacations with full pay, or extra pay at the usual rate if the worker chooses to remain at work during his vacation period.

The wage scale is based on a 54-hour week, with overtime after 10 hours in any one day to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. The 40-hour week guarantee is continued, and double pay promised for Sundays and holidays.

The increases will add more than $2,500,000 yearly to the payroll of Armour & Co., with its 35,000 workers. Swift & Co. announced 6000 employees here and 25,000 in other parts of the country will benefit.

BRITISH TRAIN-FERRY TO CROSS CHANNEL

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 2—The plans for the train-ferry between Harwich and Zeebrugge which were recently outlined in The Christian Science Monitor, are now assuming definite shape. A company has been formed with a capital of £400,000, under the title of Great Eastern Train Ferries, Ltd.

The company has arranged for three train-ferry boats, each of which is capable of transporting a train of 54 10-ton wagons. The London & Northeastern Railway will operate the ferries, while the Belgian state railways will supply wagons which can be used on both British and Continental lines.

GEN. SMUTS CALLS ON BRITISH EMPIRE TO DEFINE ITS AIMS

CAPE TOWN, April 14—The Premier, General Smuts, in a speech here yesterday, dwelt gravely on the "rapidly forming crisis in Europe, where forces are being set going which may in the end ruin European civilization." The policy of the British Empire, he said, ought to be clearly defined to the world so that there would be no doubts or misunderstandings.

"It should speak," the Premier continued, "in a sincere, impartial friendship and in humble loyalty to the cause of peace, before it is too late. I trust it will realize the greatness and glory of its peaceful mission and speak the great word which, with the exception of America, it alone can still speak among the nations of the world."

LONDON MONEY RATES

LONDON, April 14—Money here today was 1¾ per cent. Discount rates—short bills, 1⅞@2 per cent; three months' bills, 2⅛@2 3-16 per cent.

GERMANS LEAVING FOR ALIEN LANDS

Statistics Show Outgoing Passengers Increased 50 Per Cent

BERLIN, March 18 (Special Correspondence)—In 1922, 89,958 regular passengers and emigrants left Germany for foreign countries through the port of Hamburg, according to statistics just published by the Hamburg shipping authorities. Of these, 29,584 were Germans and 51,774 were foreigners, 58,237 going to the United States, 8339 to Brazil and 7911 to Argentina.

As compared with the previous year the number of outgoing passengers and emigrants increased by 50 per cent. The total was less than one half the number of passengers and emigrants leaving Germany by way of Hamburg in 1913, however. Among the emigrants leaving Hamburg in 1922 were 12,528 farmers and farm hands, 17,622 workmen and engineers, 19,985 business men and trades people, 9171 servants and other household workers, 5974 men and women who had held positions in government or municipal offices or who were educated in some profession, and 24,678 men and women without any specific occupation who were following members of their families who had emigrated previously.

"German emigration," The Vossiche Zeitung says, "is being held back by favorable conditions in industry here, owing to the difference between the rate of exchange of the German mark and the currency of other countries. German emigration will experience a strong impetus when German industry will be forced to abandon its system of low wages and take steps toward a curtailment of production."

HONOR FOR MARSHAL FOCH

WARSAW, April 14—When Marshal Foch comes to Poland early in May he will be created a "marshal of Poland" by order of President Wojciechowski, acting upon the Cabinet's initiative. The French military chief will be met at the Czechoslovakian frontier, where the Minister of War will invest him with the insignia in order that he may enter Poland as a Polish marshal.

The LEVIATHAN

The Largest Ship in the World

Sails July 4th

IT is fitting indeed that The Leviathan should sail on the anniversary of the birth of The Republic. For the sailing of The Leviathan marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of The American Merchant Marine—a new triumph for the American people.

For months thousands of American workmen, engineers and architects have been converting the giant Steamship Leviathan from a swift transport into a luxurious ocean liner.

Now as the work nears completion, it is obvious a new standard of ocean going luxury has been set.

For elegance of appointment, for sheer beauty and for masterful achievement in the art of shipbuilding, The Leviathan eclipses anything the world has ever known.

The Leviathan is the largest ship in the world. Her gross registered tonnage is 59,956.65.

The first sailing from New York to Cherbourg and Southampton will be Wednesday, July 4th.

Hundreds of requests for reservations already have been received. Americans prefer the great Leviathan—the largest and greatest ship in the world—an American ship. So if you would be aboard when The Leviathan starts her epoch making voyage on July 4th, write today—or telephone any tourist agency or communicate direct with the United States Lines.

Inquire Today at Any Tourist or Travel Agency or

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"Bristol Glass," New Comedy by Tarkington and Wilson

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Ill., April 9

THE Blackstone Theater, Chicago. Robert McLaughlin presents "Bristol Glass" by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, beginning April 8, 1923. The cast:

Mrs. Ricketts	Cornelia Otis Skinner
Mrs. Albergone	Patti Cortez
Winsora	Ruth Gordon
Julian	Gregory Kelly
Mrs. Castlebury	Catherine Practor
Mr. Castlebury	Frederick Perry
Adam Tweedle	Frank McGlynn
Ambrose	Frank McGlynn Jr.
Philemon	John W. Ransone

If, as it would seem, there is no particular reason to expect from Booth Tarkington or from his frequent collaborator, Harry Leon Wilson, the great and heart-searching drama that will stir all the peoples of the earth, the evidence of their past accomplishments makes it fairly certain that a new play from either or both of them will bring gayety and happy laughter in its train. "Bristol Glass," which received its first hearing in Cleveland, was given what Mr. McLaughlin, its producer, entitled "the metropolitan première" at the Blackstone Theater. The unfolding of this entertainment suggested that Booth Tarkington had had more to do with the concoction of the story than his partner. Adolescent romance of a peculiarly Tarkingtonian type is enshrined in it.

Clever on the Whole

That the new play will achieve popularity is almost certain. "Bristol Glass" is well worth seeing, if only for its clever repartee, its whimsical irony, its proficient acting. Nor is the piece likely to be unwelcome to theatergoers who want the author to point a moral as well as to adorn a tale. There is, to be sure, too much talking in the dramaturgy of the two playwrights. There are moments in which "Bristol Glass" wears a little thin; yet as a whole the work is cleverly contrived.

The scene of the play is a combined tea room and curiosity shop in a New England summer resort, a place to which, in the proper season, the rich and fashionable citizens of eastern centers come with their families to occupy temporarily the cottages with which the locality abounds. Adam Tweedle and his sister, Mrs. Albergone, the owners of the tea room, are not of that effete class. They are natives and they are Tweedles, representatives of a family which, even if its grammar is imperfect and its hands are soiled with trade, extends far back in the history of the land. There are other Tweedles than these. Philemon Tweedle, a cousin of Adam, is village policeman. Winsora, a niece of Adam, lives in the Tweedle mansion and assists in the sale of antiques to guileless summer cottagers and helps her aunt in dispensing refreshment in the tea room.

Two Escutcheons

To the resort there come Mr. and Mrs. Castlebury, of the nobility, as it were, of Philadelphia, Pa. With them comes Julian, their son and heir. Julian, it appears, is not gifted with the power of intellect nor any of the elegancies of bearing that are likely to make a young man respected and admired. Rather bewildered by life—as he experiences it in his adolescent period—and incoherent in his expression of ideas, this addled scion of the Castleburys is strangely addicted to the collection of that species of mid-Victorian ware which is known as Bristol glass. It is natural that, in pursuit of this commodity, Julian should find himself eventually in Mrs. Albergone's antiquity shop. There he finds $250 worth of Bristol glass and there, too, he finds Winsora Tweedle. Soon the village is gossiping about the frequent visits to the Tweedle mansion which young Mr. Castlebury has to pay in order to look over his glass. The parents of that befuddled youth become at length concerned and, having addressed remonstrances to him which, inflamed by his evergrowing attachment to Miss Winsora, fall upon unheeding ears, they determine upon a visit to the elder Tweedle with a view to pointing out to that highly respectable person that any sort of alliance between a Castlebury and a Tweedle is not to be thought of for a moment. Julian may be none too brilliant a Castlebury, but he is a Castlebury all the same.

It happens, however, that Mr. Tweedle always has regarded the summer visitors with the disdain that belongs to a native whose forbears had settled in New England two centuries and more ago. Altogether misunderstanding the remarks concerning family and social distinction which are communicated to him by the distinguished resident of Philadelphia, he waxes eloquent when, in his best manner, he shows the astonished Mr. Castlebury that the Tweedles would consider that a union of their niece with his son would be—for them—a mésalliance of the most objectionable kind. With both families against his love-making, the unfortunate Julian and his inamorata would have been consigned forever to the lowest abyss of despair, had it not been for the fact that Cousin Philemon, the policeman, is given to strong waters, and, in a tipsy and communicative moment, acquaints the infatuated swain that not all the Tweedles have been as respectable as Adam. When it is shown that certain of his ancestors were rascals, Mr. Tweedle, disheartened by such revelations, backs down. But it also comes out that the Castleburys have had blots upon their scutcheon, and the father of Julian withdraws from the combat and the curtain falls upon the departure of the enamored pair, not, to be sure, upon a honeymoon, but for a walk.

The acting of "Bristol Glass" is of remarkable distinction. Gregory Kelly, who played a similar part in Tarkington's "Seventeen," is the Julian of the cast. His calfish incoherence, his amorous bewilderments earn much of the laughter which is bestowed upon the piece. If Mr. Kelly is a specialist in the interpretation of puppy parts, Miss Ruth Gordon also is a specialist in Tarkingtonian heroines of the ingenuous but not easily baffled type. As Winsora she was excellently cast. That the histrions in "Bristol Glass" are of real distinction, it is necessary only to point out that Frank McGlynn, who plays Adam Tweedle in it, was the Abraham Lincoln in Mr. Drinkwater's drama concerned with the great American, and this actor's playing of the part in the play which is the reason for this review was admirably conceived. The gaunt, austere Mrs. Albergone was portrayed with a slight but not too pronounced edge of caricature by Patti Cortez, and Mr. and Mrs. Castlebury were well done by Frederick Perry and Catherine Proctor respectively. John W. Ransome presented a whimsical picture of the village policeman, and the small part of a vampish widow was done with a deft and convincing touch by Cornelia Otis Skinner, daughter of Otis. F. B.

Photograph by Lewis-Smith Studio, Chicago

Miss Ruth Gordon in "Bristol Glass"

Chinese Paintings at the Metropolitan Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—The large exhibition gallery of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is hung at present with old Chinese paintings which bring to us much of the poetry and beauty of pictorial expression of those centuries-ago masters. Although each school of Chinese painting emphasized some special trait or innovation, yet as a whole Chinese art, preserves a rare consistency in its devotion to the truth of natural form as fitly expressing a thought or an emotion. The Chinese painters were not only trained in the use of pigments and brushes, but were the great minds of their day, scholars, philosophers, poets, statesmen, musicians, etc. So there is always a depth of meaning in the landscape or flower arrangement, in the glimpse of reedy marsh with water fowl or the figure of saint or traveler, some shade of thought or allusion lost perhaps to Occidental mind, but nevertheless indefinably tingeing the whole composition with a force and dignity more felt than understood.

These paintings have assumed with the passage of time a nearly uniform brown tone, so that their significance really lies in the individual expression of pure form rather than in color appeal, though in the mounting of these silken paintings with borders of beautifully designed brocades a great richness and harmony of effect is achieved. It is to be regretted that the museum saw fit to increase the hanging space at its disposal by the erection of wing partitions, eliminating to a great degree the splendid proportions of the gallery and the decorative value of these ancient wall hangings. Careful spacing and unobstructed approach enable the visitor to gain the requisite point of vantage in studying these paintings, there are so many of them that are worthy a close, concentrated inspection. They are more poems than paintings, more pictorial sublimations than expressions of material fact. Coming from the museum's collection and from various private sources, these paintings and scrolls have been chosen to illustrate the most interesting phases of Chinese painting, although as a whole the items shown often fall short of the mark that a museum should set.

When one catches the spirit and rhythm of such a painting as that Sung masterpiece by Mr. Kiuei of geese, it is to share in the exhaltation that came to one so inspired, it is to bridge the centuries and surmount the barriers of race and belief. It is the same with two Sung animal studies of a magnificent white falcon by Hui Tsung, and an eagle standing on a rock above a troubled sea by Ts'ui Po. A large landscape painting of the same period has all the fascination of detail and composition that the Chinese painters showered on these subjects; the Tai Shan, one of China's sacred mountains, is shown in all its corrugated ascent, replete with freshly observed fact and set down with an enthusiasm that has endured for nearly a thousand years. There is also a striking painting of a buffalo tethered to a tree, registering emotion in vigorous fashion, as well as two oxen with mounted herdboys on the homeward march.

All manner of flowers and foliage, particularly the bamboo, the river rushes, willows, the peony, lotus, magnolia and cherry, occur again and again either as accessories to figure paintings or set down for their own sake. A Ming painting of four saints by a waterfall is one of the fine examples of brilliant technique that these Chinese masters possessed to such a remarkable degree, whether in figure work or landscape. A quaint "House in the Rocks" from the tenth century is striking proof that there is nothing new under the sun, for it palpably embodies the abstract tendencies of the most radical modernists of today in reducing natural form to convenient and intriguing simplicity. The exhibition will remain open until April 21. R. F.

Photographs by Stieglitz in New York Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—Unlike most other instruments, the camera is held to be so non-sensitive that beyond the range of variable taste and skill, it remains superbly indifferent to cajolings or commands, yielding mechanically its pleasant counterfeits and satisfying those who hold to this limited belief. Then suddenly there comes a manifestation of another sort of photography such as Alfred Stieglitz is presenting at the Anderson Galleries and the old beliefs present about as unruffled a surface as a paper hoop at the circus after the equestrienne has jumped through. These are not so much photographs as documents of a dominant vision, an artistic propulsion eliminating in its course the so-called mechanism of the machine, much as the X-ray, oblivious to nonsensitive solids, penetrates and reveals the unsuspected.

Stieglitz has an authoritative way of making portraits. What happens between the click of the shutters and the final emergence of the photograph is of less concern than the fact that an original and vital concept has been maintained through the mysteries and manipulations of the darkroom undiminished, and that the people who sit for him are revealed with an insight and clarity, an intensity and actuality, like that of John Singer Sargent's portraiture.

One hundred and sixteen photographs are on exhibition, only one of which has been seen before. Stieglitz is uncompromising in dealing with the facts in each case, but he also emerges triumphant in his most honest quest for beauty. Only occasionally does he record a look, a gesture that seems unworthy. In a series of 10 cloud studies has he produced plates which could fitly be bound in Ruskin's "Modern Painters." The myriad beauties of cloud form, their various flockings and scatterings, their filmy veilings of sun and moon, those mute and mystic progressions that outdistance the poets and painters—all save one J. M. W. Turner—these rare moments have dropped into this photographer's hands like moonbeams in the bottom of a well, translated but unchanged. Thereby be it known that for portraits and clouds, little personal notations of eloquent hands (and sometimes feet), landscapes even, Alfred Stieglitz is the man who can take each photographic opportunity and make it golden for beauty. R. F.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—Pat Rooney and Marion Bent and their company will head the bill at B. F. Keith's Colonial this coming week. Julian Eltinge will head the coming week's springtime bill at the Palace in a new series of his feminine characterizations and Hugo Reisenfeld remains for a second week with his 60 artist jazz orchestra in a new recital.

Roland Young will play General Burgoyne in "The Devil's Disciple," the next Theater Guild production, opening April 23 at the Garrick.

The American National Theater Company's production of "As You Like It" will open at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater Monday evening, April 23. The play, which has been rehearsed under Robert Milton, will be seen for the first time in Washington next Monday. The cast includes Marjorie Rambeau, A. E. Anson, Ian Keith, Ernest Lawford, Margalo Gillmore, John Craig, Malcolm Dunn, Edgar Norton, Frank Rrundel, Percival Vivian, Hortense Alden, Jerome Lawlor, Walter Abel, William Williams and Gwynedd Vernon.

"The Lady in Ermine," which will leave the Century Theater on April 21, will be succeeded by "Sally, Irene and Mary," which is now at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater.

The list of entrants to the Little Theater tournament to be given at the Booth Theater during the week beginning April 30 under the auspices of the New York Drama League includes the Players' League, Stockbridge Stocks, East-West Players, Thalian Dramatic Society Temple Players, Brooklyn Institute Players, Adelphi Dramatic Association and Clark Street Players, Huguenot Players, Beechwood Players, Cranford Dramatic Club, Gardens Players, Little Theater Lague, Nyack Club Players, Fireside Players, Montclair Players, Wayside Players and the Riverside Players.

Organization of a new community theater with a company of resident players for Harlem and Washington Heights is announced by Jessie Bonstelle, player-producer. Miss Bonstelle has taken the Harlem Opera House for her new company and will open the first week in May. It is her plan to produce both new and old plays, to be selected by a committee from the three universities here, women's clubs and community organizations. Miss Bonstelle also plans to offer a prize for a play to be competed for by students of Columbia, New York University and City College.

Music News and Reviews

Bloch's "Schelomo" Played by Boston Orchestra

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, gave its twenty-first concert yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program:

Mozart—Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro."
Foote—"A Night Piece," for flute and string orchestra.
D. S. Smith—"Fête Galante," for orchestra with flute obligato.
Bloch—"Schelomo," for violoncello and orchestra.
Brahms—Symphony No. 2 in D major.

The soloists were Georges Laurent, flute, and Jean Bedetti, violoncello.

What a useful piece is Mozart's overture to "The Marriage of Figaro!" It is lively, requires little effort on the part of the listener and, above all, it is short—an ideal opening number, for it puts the audience in a happy frame of thought. For all its familiarity, its spontaneous gayety never fails to awaken an answering response.

Next followed Foote's "Night Piece" for flute and string orchestra, written with skill and sobriety, not music warmly to stir the emotions, yet effective for its very restraint; cool, comfortable music, with here and there a touch of deeper feeling.

David Stanley Smith's "Fête Galante" is described by the composer himself, as quoted in the program book, as "—a sequence of hints and fragments rather than a formal development of themes." The composer has accurately described his own composition. For having refrained from the "formal development of themes" he deserves thanks. In fact, there was little of sufficient distinction in the way of thematic material to serve as the basis of any kind of development, formal or otherwise. Of fragments there are plenty. Hints are at times more stimulating to the imagination than long-winded statements; they set going trains of thought which are poetic, fanciful, and interesting. We discovered few hints in Mr. Smith's composition.

Bloch's "Schelomo" was, of course, the event of the afternoon. There is much in it to praise, and still there is much which seems labored. In many passages the solo violoncello is dragged in bodily, in still others it is obscured by the orchestra, so that the solo instrument has a relatively unimportant part in the general scheme of the piece. Mr. Bloch writes that he endeavors to transcribe in his music "the venerable emotion of the race that slumbers way down in our soul." Personally, we experienced little emotion on hearing this piece. It is astonishingly clever in its construction; this cleverness excites wonder. Preconceived ideas as to the character of Solomon may have caused this musical portrait to be disappointing.

Mr. Laurent's flute playing deserves the highest commendation. For beauty of tone and distinction of style and phrasing it would be difficult to find its equal. In "Schelomo" Mr. Bedetti had few opportunities for the display of his well-recognized talents. The work is not in any sense a concerto, and he might have played it with equal effect from his usual place among the violoncellos of the orchestra. He played, when the composer gave him an opportunity to do so, with all those remarkable qualities of which he has already given ample proof. S. M.

Anna Pavlowa in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Anna Pavlowa, who has just concluded a short but successful ballet season here, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that she was anxious to get material for a series of Egyptian dances. During her stay in Cairo she had sought opportunities of becoming better acquainted with Egyptian music and dancing. She had been disappointed to find that there were almost no opportunities for hearing typical Egyptian music played by skilled executants, apart from one or two private clubs, and that the music itself was scarcely ever committed to paper. Similarly with local dancing. Owing to police regulations forbidding public exhibitions of certain kinds of dancing, there are now very few professional dancers.

Pavlowa and her company are on their way back to England, after a six months' tour of the East. Their tour has been everywhere successful. Here in Cairo Egyptians, both men and women, have attended the performances in much larger numbers than have ever previously been known at any kind of entertainment by European artists.

Pavlowa was pessimistic regarding the ballet in Europe. The war and the subsequent unsettlement had been a great setback to the art, in which public interest had considerably lessened compared with pre-war days.

ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY

BUFFALO, April 9—The seventeenth annual exhibition of selected paintings and small bronzes by American artists was opened to the public on April 8 at the Albright Art Gallery. In the collection is Abbott Thayer's "Lady in Green Velvet," George Bellows' "Eleanor, Joan and Ann," Eugene Speicher's "French Girl," J. Alden Weir's "Building of a Dam" and Albert Sterner's "Dancer." Included in the bronzes are works of Anna V. Hyatt, Brenda Putnam, Paul Bartlett and A. A. Weinman. One room is devoted to the latest screens and mural decorations of Robert Winthrop Chanler.

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2 egg cups, $4 each.
1 Plaque with heads of Napoleon and Josephine, $15.
1 plaque subject "The Last Supper," $18.
1 early English salt cellar, $15.
1 Queen Anne Salt cellar, $12.
2 Delft and pewter tankards, 1 at $40—1 at $35.
4 tall peppers, $10 each.
1 Porringer, $30.
1 Cup on foot, $10.
1 Flat ink pot, $15.
1 Domed foot beaker, $12.
3 large tankards, 1 at $20—2 at $18.
3 Medium tankards, $10 each.
3 Small tankards, $7.50 each.
2 pairs candlesticks, 1 at $35—1 at $20.
1 pair early English sauce boats, $50 pair.
2 church cruets, $25 for 2.
3 cream and milk jugs, 1 at $15—2 at $10.
1 small lidded measure, $15.
2 ladles—1 at $15—1 at $12.
1 sauce ladle, $4.50.
1 funnel, $10.

Fourth floor, Old Building

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW AFT. APR. 15, at 3:30
CHALIAPIN
Farewell Concert This Season
SUN. AFT., APR. 22, at 3:30
ELMAN
MON. EVE., APR. 23, at 8:15
BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA, Pierre Monteux, Conductor
WEBER—WAGNER—MOZART
MENDELSSOHN—SAINT SAENS
Soloist, FLORENCE MACBETH, Soprano
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WRITE PLAINLY

KING ALFONSO DENIES REPORT THAT HE INTENDS TO ABDICATE

Monarch Says He Will Not Desert His Post, and "There Are Things a King of Spain Cannot Do"

MADRID, March 28 (Special Correspondence)—A little outburst by King Alfonso has attracted attention, and has served to instigate a rather closer examination of the position of the Spanish throne than is common in these days, when, outwardly at all events, that throne seems as fixed as any other, and the King enjoys a personal popularity in the country that has often been the envy of other monarchs. There have been rumors afloat that the King had it in his mind to abdicate. He says, with a show of spirit and determination, that he will not in any circumstances abdicate. The only comment that is made by those who agree is that perhaps it was not necessary to say anything at all.

These rumors have emanated mainly from a daily newspaper, La Accion, which had always been regarded as an organ of the extreme Right and a supporter of Maurism. The paper has lately been taking a strong line upon the position of the army after the Morocco disaster. A bombardment of the Alhucemas coast line, where the Riffian rebels are most congregated, is called for as punishment to the rebels for the treatment of the Spanish prisoners who were recently ransomed.

Appeal for Official Aid

The occasion of the King's reply was the laying of a foundation stone of the Casa de Velasquez. At the opening of the proceedings an appeal was made by the organizers for official assistance in the development of this school, and the King, indicating his approval, said he was confident the Cabinet would give attention to the suggestion. He added that it would be the greatest satisfaction to him to lay the last stones of these new buildings as he had laid the first. "I am obliged," he said, "to make some remark upon the reports that are being circulated about me. I am not a deserter. I took my place on the throne, I remain at my post, and I will die there if needs be. There are things that a King of Spain cannot do."

In general King Alfonso, though often called the best statesman in the country, is of a light and buoyant disposition, but occasionally a mood of apprehension seems to seize him. A few months ago at Barcelona he made a speech to an assembly of officers which was severely commented upon in Madrid.

Socialism Insignificant

Socialism makes occasional displays in such centers as Barcelona, Valencia, Saragossa, Bilbao and Seville, but it hardly counts. At some of these centers, especially Barcelona, Communism is coming on, but it is not yet by any means a considerable force, and the people distrust it. As to Republicanism the party was never at a lower ebb.

The King is probably not happy about the condition in which the army finds itself, and he was in difficulties with the military juntas some months ago when, having first refused to sign an order for their extinction, which the Government asked him to do, he was compelled afterward to yield. In the political field he sees the old monarchical parties practically extinct, the fall of the Sanchez Guerra Conservative Government recently being in the nature of a swan song.

The present Liberal Democratic Government is monarchical, but it contains Reformista elements which are in essence not monarchical at all, having their foundation in Republicanism. There are indications, too, that this Government is determined to start a campaign against the privileges of the Catholic church, and that might not be a good thing for the monarchy.

The King's earnestness, sincerity, ability, and true patriotism constitute the chief factor in the situation and earn him his popularity. When he made his "no desertion" speech in Madrid he was only just back from opening some new waterworks at Alicante, an enterprise, attributed to French and Spanish capitalists, that is expected to be of the greatest advantage to this region.

Washington Observations

Washington, April 14

ADMIRAL CHESTER, General Goethals, Kermit Roosevelt and their associates may be destined to play the rôle of regenerators of Turkey that pre-war Germans planned to enact. The great Deutsche Bank of Berlin and its presiding genius, Arthur von Gwinner, in 1914 were in virtual control of the economic destinies of Asia Minor. Von Gwinner, writing in the Nineteenth Century, of London, in June, 1908, of the El Dorado the Germans were to evolve out of the plains of Anatolia, quoted the following lines from Goethe's "Faust" as a prophecy of Germany's future in the Near East:

To many millions space I thus would give,
Though not secure, yet free to toil and live;
Green fields and fertile; men, with cattle blent,
Upon the newest earth would dwell content,
Settled forthwith upon the firm-based hill,
Upifted by a valiant people's skill;
Within a land like Paradise.

The whirligig of time, aided by the Angora Assembly, seems to have decreed that the Yankees, not the Germans, shall be the "valiant people" of Goethe's fantasy.

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With the revival of the League of Nations discussion, more people than ever are anxious for personal communion with Woodrow Wilson. His mailbag in S Street has suddenly become heavier than usual. Its burden consists of requests for expressions of his view about World Court and League developments, and there are incessant appeals for interviews. Mr. Wilson notifies his correspondents that the demands upon his time are such that he finds it necessary to confine his appointments for the present to short interviews with old personal friends. Fifteen minutes is said to be the maximum period the former President assigns to individual callers. An exception is likely to be made in favor of Lord Robert Cecil, who arrives in Washington next week.

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More than ordinary significance attaches to the dinner to be given at the National Republican Club in New York on April 26 in honor of Col. Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian. Colonel Miller is said to be conspicuously in the running for the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, if and when that portfolio needs filling. In light of that circumstance, Postmaster-General Harry S. New's appearance at the Miller dinner as one of the principal speakers is not without interest. Edward C. Stokes, former Governor of New Jersey, will preside, and James Francis Burke of Pittsburgh also will speak. Charles D. Hilles—himself a receptive candidate for the G. O. P. national chairmanship—and former Senator William M. Calder are members of the committee on arrangements. Colonel Miller is on his way home from a trip to California.

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Fred W. Upham, chancellor of the Republican Party's national exchequer, has just completed one of his periodical visits to Washington. This week's sojourn was mainly for conference with President Harding on organization affairs. No Republican in the country enjoys Mr. Harding's confidence to a greater degree than Mr. Upham. One of the secrets of "F. W.'s" influential status at the White House is that he steadfastly refuses to accept Administration favors for himself. But no man is so persistently pestered to obtain them for others. Senators, representatives, governors, national committeemen, state chairmen, and "small-fry politicians" camp resolutely on Mr. Upham's trail whenever he is in Washington, for they know he is one of the genuine powers behind the presidential throne.

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Arthur Branscombe, English author, entertained the Daughters of the American Revolution during their annual convention in Washington with his lecture-film on "The Cradle of the Washingtons." The "picturized talk" deals with the ancestral homes of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin in Northamptonshire. The Sulgrave Institution at New York is sending Mr. Branscombe around the United States, to tell schools, colleges and patriotic societies of the family origin of the Washingtons and the Franklins.

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His friends understand that when Albert D. Lasker retires from the Shipping Board in June he will acquire some important newspaper properties and devote himself principally to conducting them. The middle west is named as the probable field of his activities. Wherever employed, one thing may be put down as certain—they will be devoted heart and soul to the cause of Warren G. Harding. The President seldom loses an opportunity to voice publicly his affection for Mr. Lasker. He believes the Lasker chairmanship of the Shipping Board is destined to mark an epoch of "service" in American history. "Clean as a hound's tooth" and "live wire" are typical compliments Mr. Harding hurls in Mr. Lasker's direction. Journalism is the shipping chairman's first love. He wooed it at Galveston as a boy.

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Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, is on his way back to Washington after nearly a year's absence in China. His country's political fortunes, as well as his own, have run a tortuous course in the interval. Mr. Sze had been away from China nine years, as Minister in London and Washington, and home politicians did their utmost to railroad him to oblivion on the ground he was out of touch with modern China. In January Dr. Sze was appointed Foreign Minister at Peking, but that career was short-lived. There is strife between the Old Guard and the new school of western-educated young Chinese of the Sze-Koo-Wang type. For the time being it has apparently been decided that Mr. Sze and Mr. Koo shall employ their talents abroad—Mr. Koo is Minister to Great Britain—leaving affairs at Peking in other hands. Dr. Sze's first task at Washington will be to square accounts with Secretary Hughes over the Charles Coltman affair. The State Department's vigorous representations at Peking have thus far been unavailing.

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America is spending about $350,000,000 a year on its navy, but it is carefully watching where the money goes. From the accounting department of the Navy has just gone forth a solemn edict that no taxicab fares henceforth will be allowed as expense items unless a receipt is furnished. Even an admiral in command of $200,000,000 worth of battleships is not permitted to charge up 80 cents for a taxi ride from a dock to a hotel unless he has gone through the formality of obtaining a receipt from the chauffeur. From the quarterdeck down, there is woeful protest over the new ruling.

F. W. W.

UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE URGED

TORONTO, Ont., April 12 (Special Correspondence)—Unemployment insurance was advocated last night by Prof. Gilbert Jackson during an address to the Workers Educational Association. He said that there were periodical cycles of industrial depression, and that we did not know when the next would occur. Professor Jackson also thought that a plan under which Government-saved revenue during years of prosperity be applied for the relief of unemployment during the time of depression would be advisable.

Furnace Regulated, Ice Box Chilled, by Same "Juice" in Electric Home

Novel Exposition at West Newton Displays Multitude of Practical Uses for Current

The lady of the house sat at her wired dressing table, fluffing out her moist hair with the electric hair dryer, while her electric curling iron, heated, at one side. A few minutes later her husband arrived, and switched on the electric shaving mug and portable heater in the bathroom, where presently the latter was glowing cheerfully and driving away the chill of early spring, which, since the electric regulator had turned off the furnace, was a trifle sharp at times.

When they descended to the living room, they found that Hilda had left her electric washing and ironing machines in the basement long enough to start the electric fireplace, and set the samavar steaming with a turn of the switch. Soon, with the aid of the electric reproducing piano, a number of the world's greatest artists were entertaining them; until their son pleaded for silence, while he picked up San Francisco on the radio in the den.

Since it was Hilda's evening out, dinner was prepared by the lady of the house. A steaming roast, started earlier in the day, came from the electric fireless cooker, as well as potatoes and vegetables, and on the dining room table the electric toaster was glowing and the electric percolator bubbling merrily. Ices from the electric refrigerator came as a fitting climax.

This picture of a home making liberal use of its electrical servants is easily imagined after a visit to "The Electric Home," which opened this morning at Wauwinet, West Newton. The home is the first project of the Electric League of Boston, formed last February by Greater Boston men in the various branches of electrical activity here. Two purposes were in mind when it was decided to set up a model home in which the public could see the practical workings of some 50 electric appliances; first, the league wished to impress upon the public the desirability of using electric service to the fullest practical extent; and, second, to impress upon all those connected with the planning and construction of dwellings the necessity of adequate wiring if efficient electric service is to be obtained. Similar houses are being opened by the electric trade in other sections of the United States.

An idea of the extent to which electricity can be used in the modern home can best be gained from a list of the appliances which have been installed in the Wauwinet model. This list follows:

Living Room—Piano lamp, floor lamp, samavar, electric phonograph, electric piano, electric fireplace, toaster, electric clock.

Dining Room—Wired dining table, wired buffet, percolator, egg boiler, chafing dish, candle sticks, electric waffle iron.

Bed Room No. 1—Hair dryer, curling iron, massage vibrator, boudoir lamp, wired dressing table.

Bedroom No. 2—Heating pad, bed lamp, portable heater, milk warmer, fan.

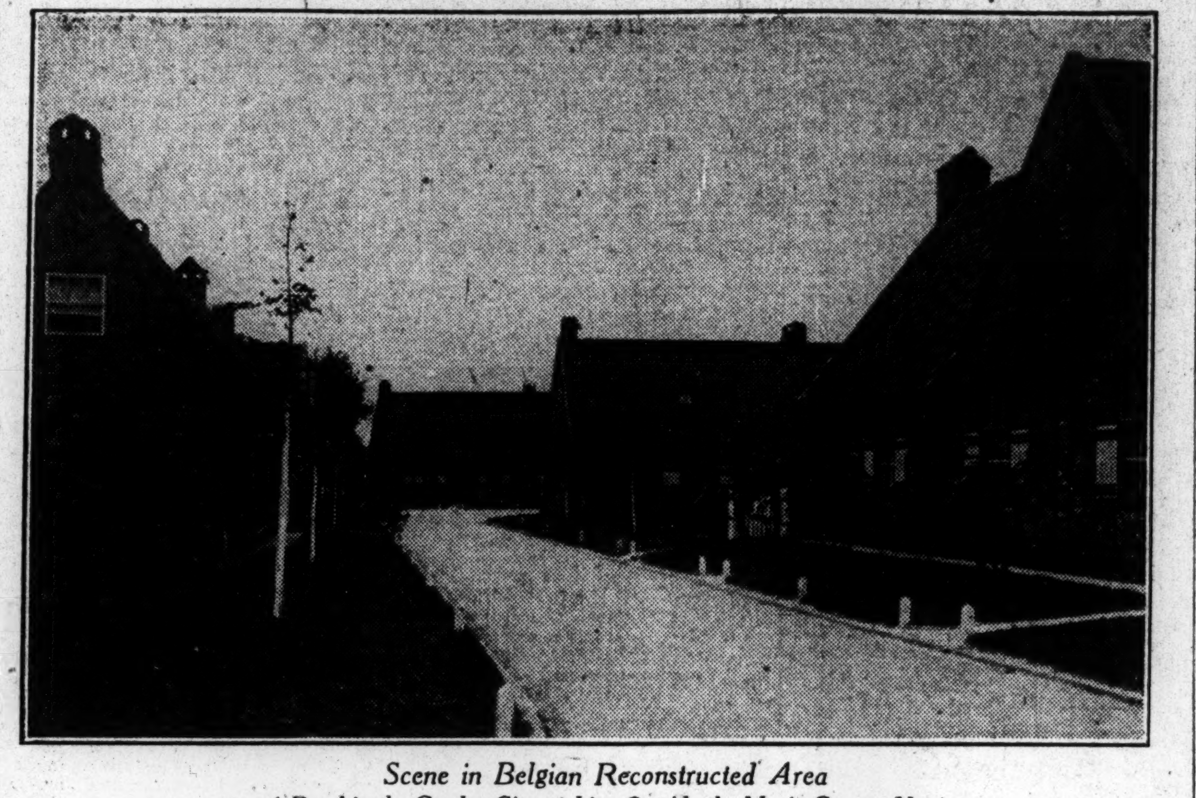
Bathroom—Shaving mug, immersion heater, portable heater.

Den—Radio set, electric sewing machine, cleaner, three-pound iron, reading lamp, electric clock.

Basement—Washing machine, ice-cream freezer, bell ringing transformer, ironing machine, refrigerator machine, automatic furnace control (thermostat up stairs), clothes dryer, six-pound laundry iron.

Pantry—Electric grill.

Kitchen—Utility electric motor, electric range, round dishwasher, exhaust fan (portable type), fireless cooker, pressure cooker.



Scene in Belgian Reconstructed Area
A Road in the Garden City of Ligy Outside the Menin Gate at Yprés.

Beautiful, Healthy Village Rises from the Ruins of Ypres

BRUSSELS, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—From time to time figures are published to show the progress of Belgian reconstruction, but even the few people who have the energy to study statistics learn from them nothing of the nature of the houses that are being put up. They read that up to the end of 1922, 39,343 homes were rebuilt or restored, and that, in consequence, just over half the work of reconstruction has been done. They also learn that over 600 public buildings out of 11,000 have been rebuilt.

Three thousand seven hundred and fifty houses in Ypres were destroyed, and now nearly 3000 have been rendered fit for occupation again, and about 4000 of the 4700 homes, which were ruined in Roulers are inhabited once more.

These figures are, in themselves, impressive, but they might lead one to imagine that the work of reconstruction had been carelessly carried out. Nothing would be more incorrect. There is not one village between the French frontier and the sea where the new houses, when toned down by time, will not be as beautiful or more beautiful than the houses they replace.

The historical attraction has gone, but the original Flemish style—which has inspired the architects of so many country houses in the United States—has been retained. Jules Destree, formerly Minister of Fine Arts, has sanctioned no jerry-building of ugly cottages, all exactly alike. Everywhere is individuality, and when the destroyed houses have not been accurately copied, it is only when the destroyed houses were inartistic.

There is, for example, just outside the Menin Gate of Ypres, where so many hundreds of British soldiers were killed, the Garden City of Ligy. The cottages are all semi-detached and each one has a large garden, while there is a large "Plaine de Jeux," or playing field, in the center. There could be no more impressive war memorial than the appearance of this beautiful, healthy village on the desperate, terrible ruins of war.

Elsewhere in Belgium, and especially near Roulers, are similar garden cities, and everywhere are delightful little farms, built on the very spot where stood farms before 1914. In many places all trace of war has disappeared, but in the north, between Nieuport and the sea, thick rows of barbed wire still straggle over the dunes and you may still find the dismal "souvenirs" of war, scraps of equipment, rusty cartridge cases, steel helmets. But even here hopeful little cottages have sprung up to prove the indomitable courage of mankind, the unquenchable love for the well-remembered home, with its surrounding fields and lanes and pavé roads flanked by poplar trees.

COKE OUTPUT AND PRICES

PITTSBURGH, April 14—Production of coke during the week ended April 7 is estimated at 305,210 tons in the Connellsville district, an increase of 7860 tons over the receding week's output. Quotations are: Spot furnace $6.75@7; contract furnace $7.50; spot foundry $8@8.50.

WOMAN ATHLETICS POLICY IS ADOPTED

American Physical Education Association Favors Program of Washington Conference

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 14 (Special)—Recommendations adopted by the conference held in Washington under the auspices of the National Amateur Athletic Federation were approved in substance today by the Women's Athletic Committee of the American Physical Education Association, which is holding its thirtieth annual conference in this city.

The task ahead is to formulate a special organization to bring together in the federation representatives of all social groups of girls and women and all agencies concerned with athletic activities. By this means it is sought to work out a system that shall help to give all-round preparation for the duties of life.

It is the belief of the Washington commission and the leaders in convention here that the planning and conducting of women's athletics should be more largely under women's direction: that women's coaches should, as rapidly as practicable, supersede men coaches in girls colleges and schools, to the end of arriving at a system of activities better adapted to feminine needs.

Up to the present, it is perceived, the tendency has been to apply to girls a set of rules and standards designed primarily for men, and this both because girls' athletics have not been scientifically charted and because men coaches, having looked at the problem from the man's angles, are naturally inclined to extend the methods to girls' athletics that they are wont to employ with men.

It is also believed that women's athletics should stress enjoyment of the sport and the good of a large number rather than individual prowess and the winning of championships. Subcommittees will make a searching study of standards for track athletics, swimming, basketball, soccer and field hockey. The three last named are deemed of especial importance because of the social values they contain. The committee on women's track athletics here yesterday express its disfavor for intercollegiate competitions in sports, as tending to an unbalanced scheme.

Miss Blanche M. Trilling of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. J. Anna Norris of the University of Minnesota, Miss Helen Frost of Columbia, Miss Helen McKinstry of the Central School of Hygiene, New York, and J. Dana Calkins of the national physical education service are engaged in organizing the work initiated at the Washington conference.

To the American Physical Education Association council were elected, in place of members whose terms had expired, Dr. Charles H. Keene, state director of physical education in Pennsylvania; Miss Helen Bunting, women's physical director at Leland Stanford University, and Herman Norton, Rochester, N. Y.

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TECHNOLOGY HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Crews Busy Preparing for Clash With Annapolis—Heavier and More Experienced This Year

With the outlook for crew at Massachusetts Institute of Technology the brightest in the history of the sport, the Tech varsity and 150-pound eights are busy prepapring for their brush with the United States Naval Academy oarsmen on the Severn River April 28. Last year the Naval Academy shell left the Engineers four lengths behind at the finish of the course; but Coach Dellenbaugh is training a heavier, more experienced crew to meet the Middies this time.

Tech's 1922 varsity averaged less than 165 pounds, an unusually light eight for collegiate competition; but the first boat at present is averaging 172 pounds per man. It has also been considerably strengthened by the addition of three new men, G. F. Geis '25, E. J. Thimme '23, and Axel Ames '24, who are proving valuable in their recently-won positions. Ames at No. 3 and Thimme at No. 7 have had previous rowing experience, but Geis, who is doing so well at bow, is starting his first season in the sport.

The Tech crews are eating at a training table under the supervision of Coach Dellenbaugh. This is the first time the institute has established a training table for its athletes, and it is expected that this will also prove a factor in the crew's improvement over last spring, when none was available. New shells have been purchased to replace antiquated equipment and another coaching launch is expected in a week.

An unusual feature of the coming Navy race is the fact that the Academy crew will be pitted against the pupils of one of its former stars in the 150-pound contest. Lieut. M. D. Harris, who is pursuing advanced studies in naval architecture at Tech, and is also engaged in coaching the second varsity and 150-pound crews as assistant to Coach Dellenbaugh, was stroke on the championship eight at Annapolis in 1920. The way the Tech men have been responding to his coaching efforts indicate that his former classmates will find no slight task on their hands to pull ahead of them.

The Institute crews are well taken care of in the coaching line. Coach F. S. Dellenbaugh is also a professor of electrical engineering at Tech, but the way he handles his men proves his knowledge of athletics as well as electricity. Coach A. W. Stevens is in charge of the class and freshman shells while Lieut. Harris is assisting in the instruction of the 150 pound and junior varsity crews.

The Varsity boat has but three races scheduled to date, the clash with Navy on the Severn, April 28, with Syracuse on Onondaga Lake May 4, and with Columbia on the Harlem May 19. The customary annual race with Harvard on the Charles River could not be arranged this spring on account of conflicting dates for the two crews, but one or two other engagements are under consideration by the management.

The junior varsity and the 150-pound crews will both race against Harvard on May 12, while the former will go to Columbia and Syracuse with the first boat. The Harvard race is the only other date beside the coming Navy contest which has been scheduled for the 150-pound crew.

H. R. Greatwood '24 and F. V. Rousseau '24 will lead the varsity and 150-pound eights respectively against the Middies. There has been plenty of competition for positions on the two crews so that shifts may occur at any time, the last one being the replacing of D. W. Murdock '24 at No. 3, in the varsity by Ames. As they are now practicing daily the lineups for the two crews are:

Varsity—R. I. Evans '23, bow; Bowman McKennan '25, 2; Azel Ames '23, 3; A. N. Valentine '24, 4; R. C. Eaton '24, 5; Capt. H. R. Greatwood '24, 6; E. J. Thimme '23, 7; John Brill '23, stroke; P. H. Kean '23, coxswain.

Junior Varsity—H. B. Du Pont '23, bow; R. V. Taylor '23, 2; R. H. Smith '23, 3; A. T. Keay '24, 4; T. H. Butler '26, 5; J. C. Dunbar '25, 6; H. E. Davis '24, 7; F. V. Rousseau '24, Stroke; R. A. Reid '24, coxswain.

Although placed under difficulties to attract enough men due to the formation of the three varsity boats, the class crews are training for the Richards Cup race, which will be held on the Charles, May 12. The trophy is to be engraved with the numerals of the class winning the championship of the institute each year similar to the custom with the Field Day Cup, which is the yearly competition between the sophomores and freshmen.

OKLAHOMA DEFEATS KANSAS STATE NINE

NORMAN, Okla., April 14 (Special)—The University of Oklahoma baseball team will strive to win its third straight game, and incidentally its fifth win of the season, today when it clashes with the Kansas State Agricultural College nine, in the second of their two-game series, the first game being won by the Sooners here yesterday in the best game of the season by the score of 3 to 1.

J. H. Marsh '23, Sooner left fielder, was the star batter of the contest, hitting a single in the first inning, which sent two runs across the plate, and a home run in the fourth, which made the team's third tally. Nelson Barth '24 of Kansas fielded best for the visitors, making six putouts in center field, and every one was difficult. Edward Cunningham '24 held the Sooners to four hits, but they were opportune and beat him. The Kansas batters connected for five hits off Jack Durke '24 and G. F. Johnson '24. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oklahoma	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	3	4	3
Kansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2

Batteries—Durke, Johnson and Groom; Cunningham and Davidson. Umpire—J. M. Sweeney. Time—1h. 15m.

DARTMOUTH LOSES GOLDSTEIN

HANOVER, N. H., April 14—Dartmouth College loses a fine athlete in the withdrawal of Capt.-Elect A. V. Goldstein of the basketball team and also a lineman on the football team. The football team counted on Goldstein's services next year, as did the basketball team, on which he played center and forward for two years.

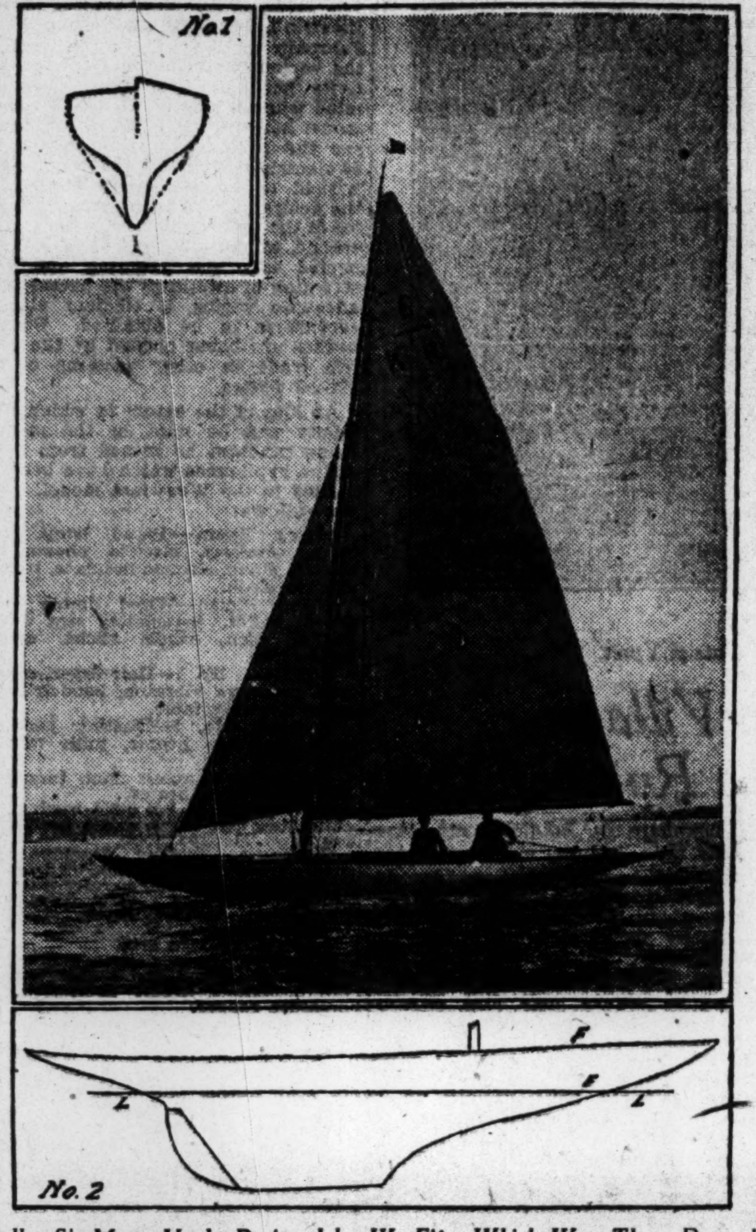
BRITISH YACHTSMEN LOOK FORWARD TO GOOD SEASON

Method of Designing and Constructing Racing Craft Under European Measurement Rule Explained

LONDON, Eng., April 3 (Special Correspondence) — British yachtsmen are looking forward to a better season of racing than any they have had since the war. An outstanding feature of the season will be the international races for which a team of American yachtsmen will visit Cowes next August. This will be the third series of races for the British-American Cup and in England the immense impetus given to small-class yacht racing by these contests is recognized. The sportsmanlike manner in which American yachtsmen agreed to the craft by reducing his sail and giving bigger hull measurements.

Then the question might arise—upon what grounds does a designer determine upon the exact type of craft? That is influenced largely by consideration of the conditions under which the boat is likely to sail, both in regard to weather and water.

It is said that before the American yachts were designed for the 1921 races, the English weather records for many years past were analysed so that designers could arrive at some idea of the average type of weather experienced in the Solent at that time



Polly, Six-Meter Yacht Designed by W. Fife, Which Won Three Races in the International Contest in the Solent in 1921. 1. Sectional Plan of Racing Yacht. Dotted Line Represents Method of Measuring Girth. "D" in the Formula Is the Sum of the Difference Between This Measurement and the Measurement of Section Following the Curves of the Hull. 2. Rough Plan of Profile of Racing Yacht With L. L. Waterline, and F. F., Freeboard

European type of yachts for the purpose of these contests is also appreciated.

A large portion of those persons who follow yacht racing has only a very limited knowledge as regards the conditions under which the racing is held and still less regarding the methods of designing and constructing these racing crafts. To describe a yacht as of so many meters rating, conveys no meaning to many persons. Measurement of a racing yacht has no direct relation to tonnage. Various measurements of hull and sails are taken and the result of the sum has to come to the rating for which the yacht is designed.

The formula for the European measurement rule is:

$$\frac{L + \frac{1}{4}G + 2D + \sqrt{S} - F}{2.5} = \text{Rating}$$

L stands for length on waterline; G stands for girth, measured from covering board of deck on one side right round under the keel to the corresponding place on the other side; D stands for the difference between girth as measured above and the measurement of the hull at the same place with the measure kept close to the surface of the yacht all round; S stands for sail area; F stands for freeboard, the height of the deck from the water.

Now, imagine that L = 21 feet; ¼ of G = 3½ feet; 2D = 6 feet; square root of S = 22 (that would mean a sail spread of 484 square feet); F = 2½ feet. Then, 21+3½+6+22—2½ = 50. Then 50÷2.5=20. These supposititious measurements are given in feet, and 20 feet equal approximately six meters. There are certain intricacies in the various measurements, but the foregoing is all that is necessary to give a general idea how the rating of a yacht is arrived at.

While the sum total of these coefficients must not exceed the full rating allowed for the yacht, a designer has fair latitude inasmuch as he may vary his co-efficients. Thus we may see numbers of yachts turned out by various designers, all strictly conforming to the rating and yet possibly no two alike in details of measurements. It is this that makes designing and the study of designs so attractive.

A six-meter yacht is taken as an illustration because that is the class of yacht adopted for the international team races. The basis is the same for all our international classes.

To revert to the differences of design; a designer may elect to reduce the length of his boat, then he has something to spare in another direction. He can give more sail spread, and so produce a boat more suitable for light weather. Or he may vary the hull measurements and leave his sail area alone, or again, he may determine upon a hard-weather of the year. Although the American team met with defeat that year, one of its yachts, Grebe, proved itself the best of the whole fleet in some exceptionally hard weather, such as is seldom met with in American waters during the summer. This shows how a clever designer can prepare for conditions with which he may not be personally familiar.

Construction is another matter. Some of these little craft must be seen and closely inspected to appreciate the beautiful work lavished upon them, and to gain some idea of the high-class craftsmanship demanded of the men who build them.

NEBRASKA EASILY DEFEATS MISSOURI

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 14 (Special)—The University of Missouri baseball team will try to equalize the defeat it received yesterday at the hands of the University of Nebraska nine when they meet today in the second of the two-game series on the Missouri Valley Conference schedule. Yesterday's game resulted in a one-sided victory for Nebraska, the final score being 13 to 3. The weather was cold, with a high wind, and errors were frequent on the part of Missouri.

H. D. Ficklin '23, captain of the Missouri team and the Tigers' pitching ace, was off form and retired from the box in the second inning, when a number of extra base hits, which netted five runs, were made by Nebraska. F. Lipman '25 then took up the burden, but he was hardly more successful than Ficklin. D. E. Howery 23 pitched the ninth inning and held Nebraska hitless.

M. L. Llewellyn '24, pitcher for Nebraska, and also captain-elect of the football team, was the star of the game. He held Missouri to eight scattered hits and got three hits out of four times at bat for himself, two of them being for three bases. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Nebraska	1	5	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	13	16	1
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	8	6

Batteries—Llewellyn and Petty; Ficklin, Pipman, Howery and Smith. Umpire—Leo Murphy. Time—2h. 10m.

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TENNIS PROGRAM UPSET BY RAIN

Must Complete North and South Title Play Before Night

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14—With one semifinal match still to be played in the mixed doubles, and with all of the final matches also to be disposed of before night, the committee in charge of the north and south championship tennis tournament was in a quandary today. Yesterday's rain upset all calculations and no definite program was made up for today.

The final in the men's single championship is between Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., United States indoor singles and turf and indoor doubles champion, and S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, former holder of the indoor singles title. Richards defeated G. C. Shafer, Philadelphia, in yesterday's semifinal round, and Voshell came through to the final bracket by winning 6—3, 6—3 over Dr. P. B. Hawk, Philadelphia, United States veteran champion.

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, No. 6 in the national ranking and leading favorite for the women's title, and Mrs. E. W. Raymond of New York, several times holder of the Metropolitan title, oppose each other in the final of the women's singles.

Play yesterday afternoon was frequently interrupted by showers and the only match played to a conclusion was one in which Mrs. Theodore Sosht of Brooklyn and Miss Cerese Baker of East Orange, N. J., won their way into the final bracket of the women's doubles by defeating Mrs. E. R Raymond and Mrs. G. L. Chapman of Nyack, 63, 6—3.

Mrs. Sosht and Miss Baker will be opposed in the final round by Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, Mamaroneck, and Miss Marian Chapman, Nyack, who disposed of their semifinal match Thursday.

The final of the men's doubles, in which Richards and Voshell had R. B. Bidwell and Josiah Wheelwright as opponents was stopped by heavy rain. Richards and Voshell had won the first of the five-set match at 6—2, and the second set was standing at 3-all when play ended for the day. The summary:

NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS SINGLES
Semifinal Round

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated G. C. Shafer, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—4.

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated Dr. P. B. Hawk, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, Mamaroneck, defeated Miss Marian Chapman, Nyack, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. E. W. Raymond, New York, defeated Mrs. DeForest Candee, New York, 7—5, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, and S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, leading R. B. Bidwell and Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, at 6—2, 3—3 (unfinished).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Theodore Sosht, Brooklyn, and Miss Cerese Baker, East Orange, defeated Mrs. E. W. Raymond, New York, and Mrs. G. L. Chapman, Nyack, 6—3, 6—3.

BRITISH GOLF NOTES

LONDON, April 3 (Special)—At the Royal St. George's Easter meeting at Sandwich, Douglas Grant, a former Californian champion, won the Spring medal for the best scratch score with 74.

General satisfaction is expressed that Eugene Sarazen is coming over to England to compete in the open championship, while there is much regret that R. T. Jones Jr. is not to be here for the amateur event.

In connection with the recent rearrangement of handicaps, Harold Hilton, in Golf Illustrated, tells an amusing incident in his golfing career. Some 30 years ago he joined a newly formed club. He had a round with the club's scratch player, and as he found he was able to give him nearly a stroke a hole, he proposed that the player's form was hardly scratch. But the secretary said the club must have a scratch player, so on competition day they solved the problem by making Hilton plus 20, and even then he came in second! He is not far wrong when he says there is too much handicapping on the sympathetic basis.

A player at Wallasey playing the seventh hole, a distance of 255 yards, went out of bounds with his first and holed out with his second shot.

In the final of the Kent ladies' championship, Mrs. Morrice had a memorable experience. Her opponent failed to win a single hole, and on the thirteenth green she was dormie. The balls were so equidistant from the hole that they decided to toss. Mrs. Morrice won, played the odd, holed her four-yard putt and won her match.

The Moor Park Golf Club, with its three courses, grass and hard tennis courts, is coming along. One course is being enrolled. Moor Park is and the hard courts are ready for play, and a limited number of one-year members nearly opposite Sandy Lodge, and will be most convenient for Londoners.

IOWA ELECTS CAPTAINS

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 13 (Special)—At meetings held this afternoon, D. W. James '24 of Colfax, Ia., was elected captain of the University of Iowa wrestling team, and W. A. McCullough '24 of Iowa City was selected to lead the swimmers for the coming season. James, light heavyweight, is an especially versatile wrestler, and has won three out of five matches in the dual meets this year. He has not been thrown in two years. McCullough holds the local record for the fancy dive and has won firsts in three out of four Conference meets. Both are two-year letter men.

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GREAT INTEREST SHOWN IN ALL SPORTS IN N. C. I. CONFERENCE

Members to Build New Stadiums, Add More Bleachers and Increase Coaching Staffs

BROOKINGS, S. D., April 5 (Special Correspondence)—The impetus the formation of the North Central Intercollegiate Conference has given to all branches of athletics in the eight colleges and universities that compose the league is clearly shown by their plans for next year. South Dakota University, Creighton University, and Nebraska Wesleyan University will build new athletic stadiums; South Dakota State will erect more bleachers; North Dakota Agricultural College will have a staff of three coaches; Creighton will have a new football coach; North Dakota University and South Dakota University have hired men who will take charge of track, and assist in football next year, and Morningside University has started work on a track, which will be one of the best in the west when it is completed.

When the football campaign of 1923 opens in the North Central Conference, the members will have the following seating capacities:

Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.	9000
South Dakota State, Brookings, S. D.	8000
Nebraska Wesleyan, Lincoln, Neb.	6000
North Dakota University, Grand Forks, N. D.	5000
South Dakota University, Vermillion, S. D.	4000
North Dakota A. C., Fargo, N. D.	4000
Des Moines University, Des Moines, Ia.	2500
Morningside University, Sioux City, Ia.	2500

South Dakota University has let the contract for a horseshoe shaped concrete stadium which is expected to be ready next fall. The complete plans call for a plant that will seat 25,000 people. The structure will be divided into sections, each of which will seat 1000 with the cost of a section at $7000. The funds for four sections have already been raised and other sections will be added from year to year, as the money comes to hand. One of the best football fields in South Dakota, a fast track, and a good baseball diamond will be features of the oval.

Creighton University with their new stadium, which is already under construction, will have the largest seating capacity, and the finest plant in the Conference. The Hilltoppers are already the possessors of the newest gymnasium in the loop—the first step in the reconstruction of the building at the university.

The new plant when finished will seat 25,000, but stands seating only 9000 will be erected this year. The work will be concrete, with an open space on both ends of the stadium. The football field will be in a class with itself, and baseball diamonds and a track will also be constructed.

Nebraska Wesleyan wil have a stadium similar to South Dakota University's. When complete it will seat 25,000 and cost $75,000. By next fall stands that will seat 6000 will have been erected. Wesleyan may also have a new coach next year; R. F. McCandless having signified his intention to resign.

South Dakota State will erect bleachers this summer which will increase the seating capacity 2500, giving the Jackrabbits an 8000 limit for next fall. Hobo Day, probably the biggest Conference football day of the season, will bring more than a capacity crowd to see Creighton in action against the State eleven.

North Dakota University built new bleachers last year, giving them seats for approximately 5000. Next season and this spring Coach P. J. Davis will be assisted by M. R. Palm, former Dickenson College athlete, who will have charge of track, and help with football and basketball.

No word has come from North Dakota Agricultural College concerning the erection of new stands, although there has been some agitation there for a new plant. The Bison will have the most complete coaching staff in the loop next year with S. E. Borleske, Michigan Aggies, for baseball; A. D. Dewey, Purdue, track and basketball, and J. P. Cutting, Minnesota, for football.

Creighton, in Chet Wynne, will have a new football mentor for 1923. He comes highly recommended from Midland University, Midland, Neb. South Dakota University is fortunate in securing the services of V. E. Montgomery as track and basketball coach for next season. Montgomery had remarkable success at Yankton College, where he coached for seven years. He is an old Morningside star.

Morningside University, who will entertain the N. C. I. C. track men at the Conference meet June 1 and 2, have started improvements of their track at Bass Field, which will make it one of the best in the country in a year's time.

THREE MINNESOTA CAPTAINS ELECTED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 14 (Special)—Three new varsity captains have been chosen to head University of Minnesota teams for the ensuing year, it was announced today by F. W. Luehring, director of athletics. The sports in question are basketball, hockey and swimming. H. C. Severinson '25 was selected as captain of the first-named team. He has been a Gopher forward for the past two years winning varsity insignias. He was a consistent scorer last year, but this year was out of the lineup for a long time.

Frank Pond '25 will lead the championship hockey team next winter. He was the star of the team this year at left wing. J. I. Faricy '24 will captain the 1923 swimming team, when he is expected to create new records in the breast stroke of which he is Western Intercollegiate champion. He has been a letter man two years and also has won laurels in track. Wrestling and gymnasium team captains will be elected at the coming sports banquet, when letters for members of all teams will be awarded.

PINEHURST GOLF FINAL TODAY

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14—P. S. Randolph Jr. of Lakewood and Philadelphia and R. C. Steese of the Youngstown Country Club will meet in the final of the annual mid-April golf tournament today. Randolph yesterday defeated J. D. Armstrong of Shennecossett by 5 and 3 in the semifinal round, while Steese won from C. B. Fownes of Oakmont, 2 up.

COLUMBIA ELECTS WACKER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—P. J. Wacker '25 was unanimously elected captain of the Columbia University swimming team at a meeting held yesterday. The new leader swam on his freshman team and was one of the most consistent varsity swimmers during the past season. He specializes at 440-yard dash.

F. W. EASTLAKE HOLES IN ONE

NEW YORK, April 14—The Metropolitan district's first 1923 candidate for the "Hole-In-One" Golf Club was broadcasting his nomination today. He, F. W. Eastlake, dropped his tee shot into the cup on one of the short holes of the Baltusrol Club course yesterday.

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SWEETSER STARTS GOLF PREPARATION

NEW YORK, April 14—Preparation for his invasion of England as a member of the American amateur golf team, which will defend the Walker Cup this summer, was begun today at Clementon, N. J., by J. W. Sweetser, United States amateur champion, who began his leave of absence from Yale yesterday.

Sweetser was accompanied from New Haven, where he was at college, by Julian Bishop, former Yale golfer, and J. T. Blossom, graduate manager of Yale athletics, who were to accompany him to the difficult Pine Valley Golf Club course just outside Philadelphia, to help him renew acquaintance with his clubs. He and other members of the team expect to sail Tuesday.

SUMMERS WINS TITLE

Jack Summers, squash racquets instructor at the Union Boat Club, is the New England professional champion at that sport as the result of his defeating Sydney Dufton of the B. A. A. in straight games at the Union Boat Club yesterday, 15—10, 16—14, 15—7. It was the second straight victory for Summers in their series for the title.

POLAND PLANS AUTO RACE

WARSAW, April 13—The Auto Club of Poland has organized an international automobile race for the week from June 15 to 22, over a course of 1275 miles.

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CALIFORNIA CREW FOR COAST TEST

Coach B. F. B. Wallis Names Men Who Will Face Washington Next Saturday

BERKELEY, Cal., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—The final selection of the 1923 crew of the University of California, which will meet the University of Washington at the Oakland Estuary on April 21, has just been made by Coach B. F. B. Wallis of the Bears.

Capt. William Williams '23 will retain his old place as No 5, and it is possible that he will be the only member of last year's varsity who will hold his former place.

C. V. Loskamp '23 has been selected in the bow, with Wallace Dunn '25 as No. 2. H. M. Bailey '23 has shown considerable promise at No. 3, and will have little opposition for the rest of the season.

J. W. Lindstrum '24 will enter the Washington meet as No. 4, Williams as No 5 and G. S. Crammer '25 as No. 6.

With Harold Donaldson '25 as No 7, Gardner as stroke and Dixon as coxswain, the California varsity will be a well-balanced aggregation, according to present indications

The new varsity eight-oar shell has just arrived from Seattle, Wash.

Last years the Bears lost out to the University of Washington after having won the previous year and made an exceptionally strong showing in the east.

The winner this year will represent the west in the intercollegiates at Poughkeepsie and Coach Wallis and the crew are loking forward to capturing the western honors in order to compete in the east again this season.

The meet with Washington will be the only one on the Pacific coast to be held this season. The California team will be represented by only one letter man of last season's varsity, but is considered stronger than any crew that has ever represented the western university.

LEHIGH TO HAVE A GOLF TEAM THIS YEAR

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 14—Lehigh University will participate in intercollegiate golf competition this spring for the first time in its history, it was announced yesterday. The team will be selected from the following players: Greer, Mitchell, Buck, Gorgah, Rathbone, McMahon and Webb. The schedule for the 1923 season follows:

April 26—Princeton University at Summersville Country Club.

May 5—Lafayette College; 13—Amherst College at Garden City, L. I.; 19—United States Military Academy at Storm King Country Club; 26—University of Pennsylvania.

CORNELL BEATS ST. JOHN'S

ITHACA, N. Y., April 14—Cornell varsity lacrosse team won its first home game of the season here yesterday when it defeated that of St. John's College, 5 to 0. The Red and White twelve had everything its own way from the start and the ball was in St. John's territory most of the time.

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HARVARD WINS IN FIRST FOILS CHAMPIONSHIP IN YEARS

New "Three-Weapon Team Trophy" Is Won by United States Military Academy Fencers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—Harvard University swordsmen won their first intercollegiate foils title in many years at the Hotel Astor last night, where the title events were held. The winning team, composed of Capt. E. H. Lane '24, E. L. Lane '24 and Roland Fleer '24, incidentally captured the Robert M. Thompson Cup, emblematic of the team fencing championship.

The Lane twins were mainly responsible for the victory. Capt. E. H. Lane captured eight bouts, while his brother accounted for seven. Two more bouts in Harvard's favor were won by Fleer, making a total of 17 bouts won and 10 lost. Yale University was a close second, with 16 won and 11 defeats.

S. G. Huntington Jr. '24, of Yale, captured the individual foils title after a close fence-off competition with E. L. Lane of Harvard. E. L. Lane defeated his brother in the round robin for individual honors, and this resulted in a tie between himself and Huntington, each man having won 7 and lost 1 bout. The New Havenite won the fence-off with a score of 7 to 5.

United States Military Academy took the new "Three-Weapon Team Trophy" offered for the first time this year by the Intercollegiate Fencing Association. The trophy is awarded to the team displaying the best form with all three weapons. West Point took first place with both the sabers and epée, and fourth with the foils.

The Cadets took the team epée championship with 9 bouts won and 5 lost. United States Naval Academy did second best with 8 won and 6 lost. The University of Pennsylvania came third by winning 4 bouts and losing 10, while Harvard took fourth with 3 won and 11 lost.

The individual title went to J. M. Pesek '23, with C. H. Calloway '24 of Annapolis second. Calloway, who held the title last year, tied the West Point representative on the first round but lost on the fence-off. During the round robin competition Calloway had defeated Pesek, and he lost the title by an extremely narrow margin. During the fence-off Calloway, who is the taller of the two, rushed Pesek and made a thrust which reached its mark; but the West Pointer got under the thrust and suceeded in touching Calloway first. After a great deal of deliberation the judges decided that Pesek had won. Each of the men had won six out of eight bouts during the round robin.

Of the nine contenders for the title, H. J. Boulton '25 of Yale won 5 bouts and lost 3; E. H. Price '23, West Point, won 4 and lost 4; J. B. Keating '23, Annapolis, won 3 and lost 5; C. J. Shearn Jr. '23, Harvard, D. M. Thomson '24 and D. F. Cavers '23 of Pennsylvania won 2 and lost 6; while J. K. Watson '23 of Harvard won only 1 bout out of 8. Boulton was an extra man and his scores counted only individually. The Eli representative was a serious contender for the title at all times and lost all three of his unsuccessful matches by narrow margins. Calloway was defeated by him during the round robin.

West Point won the team saber championship with 11 bouts to their credit, while L. V. Castner '23 of the same institution, captured the individual title. Castner won every one of his nine matches and was the only fencer present who went through his entire program in the finals without a defeat. Capt. R. F. Hertsberg '23 of Dartmouth College took second honors with 6 bouts won and 1 lost. Hertzberg enjoyed the distinction of being the only man to qualify in both the saber and foil divisions.

The fencing program, which was hoped would be concluded before midnight, lasted until long after 2 o'clock in the morning. The hall was filled with spectators, who expected to attend the dance which was to follow; but many left before the events terminated. The summary:

FOILS

S. L. Conner '23, West Point, defeated H. F. Bloomer '24, Columbia, 7 to 6; E. P. Barrett '24, Columbia, 7 to 5; Juan Fuertes '25, Columbia, 7 to 3; H. F. Liao '23, Dartmouth, 7 to 6; E. G. Hawley '24, Dartmouth, 7 to 5; H. P. Tasker '24, West Point, defeated Fuertes, 7 to 5; A. K. Stebbins '24, West Point, defeated Barrett, 7 to 2; Bloomer, 7 to 4; Fuertes, 7 to 2; R. F. Hertzberg '23, Dartmouth, 7 to 5; Liao, 7 to 2. West Point won 11 matches. Bloomer defeated Tasker, 7 to 4; Hawley, 7 to 2. Barrett defeated Tasker, 7 to 3; Liao, 7 to 2. Fuertes defeated Hawley, 7 to 2; Liao, 7 to 3. Columbia won 6 matches. Hertzberg defeated Conner, 7 to 6; Barrett, 7 to 5. Hawley defeated Tasker, 7 to 5. Dartmouth won 3 bouts, other 7 canceled.

EPEE

H. J. Boulton '25, Yale, defeated J. K. Watson '23, Harvard; C. J. Shearn '23, Harvard; D. F. Cavers '23, Pennsylvania; C. H. Calloway, Annapolis; D. M. Thomson '24, Pennsylvania. Won 5, lost 3. J. M. Pesek '23, West Point, defeated Boulton, J. B. Keating '23, Annapolis; Watson, E. H. Price '23, West Point, Thomson and Cavers. Won 6, lost 2. Price defeated Keating, Thomson, Watson and Shearn. Won 4, lost 4. Keating defeated Boulton, Watson and Cavers. Won 3, lost 5. Calloway defeated Pesek, Price, Watson, Shearn, Keating, and Thomson. Won 6, lost 2. Watson defeated Cavers. Won 1, lost 7. Shearn defeated Keating and Cavers. Won 2, lost 6. Thomson defeated Watson and Shearn. Won 2, lost 6. Cavers defeated Price and Calloway. Won 2, lost 6.

SABER

F. J. Clarke '24, West Point, defeated H. R. Carson Jr. '23, Annapolis, 7 to 3; E. L. Woodyard '24, Annapolis, 7 to 5; F. W. Huber '23, Columbia, 7 to 3; H. E. Bierschenk '23, Columbia, 7 to 4; George Ferreyra '23, Technology, 7 to 5; Capt. Horace Serrano '24, Technology, 7 to 4. Won 6, lost 0.

L. V. Castner '23, West Point, defeated Carson, 7 to 1; Serrano, 7 to 6; Huber, 7 to 5; Bierschenk, 7 to 5. Won 4, lost 2.

H. R. Carson, Annapolis, defeated Bierschenk, 7 to 6; Serrano, 7 to 1. Won 2, lost 4.

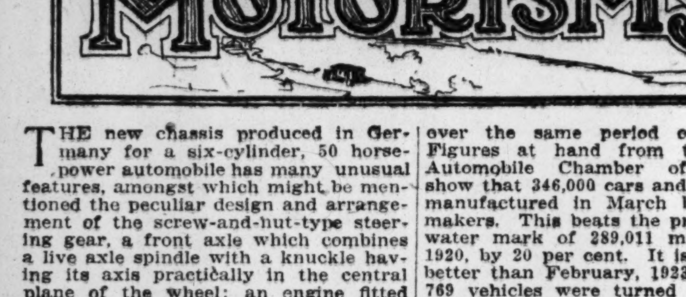
E. L. Woodyard, Annapolis, defeated Castner, 7 to 6; Huber, 7 to 3; Bierschenk, 7 to 6; Ferreyra, 7 to 6; Serrano, 7 to 1. Won 5, lost 1.

F. W. Huber, Columbia, defeated Carson, 7 to 1. Won 1, lost 4.

H. E. Bierschenk, Columbia, defeated Ferreyra, 7 to 6. Won 1, lost 5.

George Ferreyra, Technology, defeated Castner, 7 to 6; Carson, 7 to 3; Huber, 7 to 6. Won 3, lost 3.

Capt. Horace Serrano, Technology, defeated Bierschenk, 7 to 4. Won 1, lost 4.



THE new chassis produced in Germany for a six-cylinder, 50 horsepower automobile has many unusual features, amongst which might be mentioned the peculiar design and arrangement of the screw-and-hut-type steering gear, a front axle which combines a live axle spindle with a knuckle having its axis practically in the central plane of the wheel; an engine fitted with barrel-roller type main bearings, and springs which have no shackles, but are fitted with rollers between which the leaves of the spring slide; a single-plate clutch, the gearset using cylindrical roller bearings, steel disk wheels with substantially flushed hubs, and a two-toned horn giving one note in the city and another louder note in the open country.

The six-cylinder engine is characterized by an unusually clean exterior appearance. Cylinders are of 70mm.-bore, cast in a single block. The stroke is 112mm. The engine is said to develop 50 h. p. at 2900 r. p. m. It is fitted with a detachable head which carries the overhead valves. The crankshaft runs in three bearings with rollers of barrel shape.

The flywheel has an engine attachment by taper, key and nut fitted to the rear end of the crankshaft. A small casting fitted over this nut carries the ball pilot bearing for the clutch, which latter is of the single-plate dry type, with facings of Ferrodo. The driven member of the clutch is so light that no clutch brake is considered necessary. The clutch is held in engagement by six helical springs, which act directly upon the pressure plate and are recessed into a casting bolted to the flywheel. The gearset is mounted as a unit with the engine and has four forward speeds and a reverse.

The three shifter bars are locked into position by spring-loaded balls, a design not much used in the heavier German passenger cars. Control is by a centrally mounted hand lever with a ball mounting. The propeller shaft is divided into two parts.

Both hand and foot brakes are of the external expanding type, arranged side by side in the cast brake drum, and operated by toggle mechanisms from a concentric shaft tube, with a spring between the brake shafts at the center of the axle to prevent rattle.

Kalamazoo Motors Corporation announces increases on all models from the one-ton to the five-ton truck. The new price increases vary from $390 to $50. On Dec. 11, 1922, all Kalamazoo products were advanced in price, the increases at that time ranging from $155 to $300. The United States Tractor & Machinery Company announces reductions from $245 to $450 in the price of the "Uncle Sam" tractors. An increase in prices of all Jewett cars went into effect as of April 1, the open models being advanced $70, while the closed cars are $30 above old price. The American Motor Truck Company, manufacturers of the Ace truck, has announced increases of from $150 to $300.

The Ford Motor Car Company is definitely established on a schedule of better than 6000 cars daily, and will operate through April at from 5300 to 6400 a day. The first quarter total for the country shows a 128 per cent gain over the same period of last year. Figures at hand from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce show that 346,000 cars and trucks were manufactured in March by American makers. This beats the previous high-water mark of 289,011 made in June 1920, by 20 per cent. It is 26 per cent better than February, 1923, when 275,769 vehicles were turned out and 100 per cent better than March 1922 production.

The official record for the mile as accepted by the International Federation of Automobile Clubs, stands at nearly 126 miles and dates back to 1914. This speed has been eclipsed in Florida, but never officially recognized. Two special French cars are now in process, building with a view of setting up a new record. As it takes two or three kilometers to get into their stride and another kilometer in which to stop, it is most likely that the attempt at record-breaking will take place in Florida, as no suitable stretch can be found in Europe.

A lengthy program of events has been arranged for the Milan Circuit in the Royal Park of Monza, Italy during 1923. April 29, a 300 kilo meter race for cycle-cars and small cars of 1100 cubic centimeters capacity with cash prizes of 50,000 lira is to be decided. May 27 there will be four classes, according to weight and fuel consumption, included in a touring-car race over a distance of 500 kilo meters, for the two largest classes, while 400 kilo meters will be the distance for light cars, and 300 kilo meters for small cars. The International Grand Prix of Italy for small cars entered exclusively by manufacturers is to be decided Sept., 2, over a distance of 600 kilo meters. For this event racing cars with a cylinder capacity up to 1500 cubic centimeters, and with a minimum weight of 450 kilogrammes will be accepted. Prizes totaling 100,000 lira are offered, and entries close April 30.

The Grand Prix of Europe, open to racing cars of not more than two-liter engine capacity, is set for Sept. 9, when cash prizes of 450,000 lira and trophies to the value of 50,000 lira will be offered. The distance will be 800km. The entry list closes at ordinary fees of 5000 lira per car, May 31, and at double fees, July 15. The racing season closes with the Grand Prix of autumn, open to three classes: (a) up to 3000c.c.; (b) from 3000 to 4500 c.c., and (c) over 4500c.c.

Canada exports during February for motor cars, trucks, and accessories totaled $3,393,100, which is an increase of 16 per cent over January. Passenger car shipments during February numbered 5668, as against 4666 in January and 2719 in February, 1922.

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STANFORD MEN BREAK RECORDS

Three New Swimming Marks Made When Cardinals Defeat California in Dual Meet

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., April 13 (Special)—Three University of California-Leland Stanford Junior University swimming records were smashed here this afternoon when the Cardinals defeated the Bear swimmers by a score of 44 to 24.

C. D. Fletcher, Stanford '24, set the new mark of 1m. 15 2-5s. in the 100-yard breast stroke, bettering the old record of 1m. 17 2-5s. which Fletcher himself set in 1922.

In the 220-yard free style, Arthur Austin, Stanford '23, broke his own record of 2m. 45 4-5s., lowering it to 2m. 41 2-5s.

J. L. R. Hawley, Stanford '23, in the plunge for distance, remained under the water for a distance of 72ft., bettering the record of Lyon of California set in 1916 by 1ft.

The Stanford swimmers, most of whom had just returned from a trip to Chicago where they competed at the Illinois Athletic Club, appeared fresh, and won easily over the California water men. In the nine events, California men placed first in only two. They won the relay and the 50-yard dash.

Austin of Stanford captured both the 100-yard and 220-yard free style with ease. He showed great improvement over his recent endeavors. D. S. DeGroot, Stanford '23, who is rated one of the best college backstroke swimmers in the country, won the 100-yard backstroke event with ease.

While the varsity team was defeating the Bear varsity squad the Stanford freshmen were thrashing the Bear Cubs by the score of 59 to 9. J. W. O'Connor, who already holds several Pacific Coast records performed best in his events for the Cardinals. The California freshmen did not take a first place, and were able to find second place in only one event, the 100-yard backstroke. Both the varsity and freshmen meets ran as were expected, and the Stanford water dogs continue to hold a premier position in Pacific Coast aquatic circles. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by Rau, California; McAllister, Stanford, second; Carter, Stanford, third. Time—26 4-5s.

100-Yard Free Style—Won by Austin, Stanford; Rau, California, second; Wright, Stanford, third. Time—59 4-5s.

100-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by Fletcher, Stanford; Kraemer, Stanford, second; Castleman, California, third. Time—1m. 15 2-5s.

100-Yard Back Stroke—Won by DeGroot, Stanford; Carter, California, second; Sackett, California, third. Time—1m. 4-5s.

220-Yard Free Style—Won by Austin, Stanford; Flanagan, California, second; Belcher, Stanford, third. Time—2m. 41 2-5s.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Hawley, Stanford; Miller, Stanford, second; Dyer, California, third. Distance—72ft.

Fancy Diving—Won by White, Stanford; Sneeden, Stanford, second; Hart, California, third.

100-Yard Relay—Won by California (Carter, Rau, Mitchell, Parton). Time—1m. 8 2-5s.

The bright record made by the Stanford varsity track and field team during the early spring was marred here this afternoon when the all-southern conference team from Southern California defeated the Cardinals by a score of 74 to 66.

No records were made and only one spectacular event was staged. The southerners led after the first few events, and by a desperate effort won the 440-yard relay when Stanford threatened to wrest the meet from them by winning that event.

The southerners, from Pomona College, California Technical Institute, University of California, southern branch, and Occidental College, presented a much stronger front than was anticipated. They expected to lose by a comfortable margin and the victory of these 22 picked young men over the Cardinals sends them back to Los Angeles quite elated. The summary:

One-Mile Run—Won by Elliot, Stanford; Curley, Stanford, second; Carter, Occidental, third. Time—4m. 33.1s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Campbell, Stanford; Argue, Occidental, second; Clark, Stanford, third. Time—10s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Daggs, Pomona; Falk, Stanford, second; Leisner, Stanford, Maxwell, Pomona, tie for third. Time—15.2s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Vanjudah, Stanford; Williamson, Stanford, second; Spangler, Occidental, third. Time—51s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Ellenworth, Occidental; Dole, Stanford, second; Daly, Stanford, third. Time—2m. 1s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Daggs, Pomona; Maxwell, Pomona, and Leistner, Stanford, tied for second. Time—24.3s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Keech, California Tech; Sloan, Occidental, second; Hayes, Stanford, third. Time—9m. 52.2s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Campbell, Stanford; Argue, Occidental, second; Clark, Stanford, third. Time—22.1s.

Relay Race—Won by All-Southern Stars (Spangler, Occidental; Geary, Occidental; Ellsworth, Occidental, and Powers, Occidental). Time—3m. 25.4s.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Morgan, Pomona; Ludeke, Stanford, second; Arthur, Stanford, third. Distance—121ft. 5in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Richards, Stanford; Richardson, Stanford, second; Ludeke, Stanford, third. Distance—42ft. 6in.

Discus Throw—Won by Morgan, Pomona; Arthur, Stanford, second; Edwards, Pomona, third. Distance—125ft. 5in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Frisbie, Pomona; Minsky, Stanford, second; Fulton, Occidental, third. Distance—22ft. 8in.

Running High Jump—Argue, Occidental, and Caress, Stanford, tied for first; Kemnitzer, Stanford, and Bradshaw, Occidental, tied for third. Height—6ft.

Pole Vault—Scofield, Stanford, and Goodenough, Occidental, tied for first; Dennis, third. Height—12ft. 3in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Eskew, Stanford; Eaton, Pomona, second; Farish, Stanford, third. Distance—176ft.

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EAST-WEST TENNIS TOURNAMENT OFF

Pacific Coast Is Unable to Get a Team Together

NEW YORK, April 14—Much regret is being expressed here today over the announcement made last night that the first of the East-West lawn tennis matches scheduled to be played at San Francisco, Cal., May 4, 5 and 6 would not take place. Plans for the eastern team representatives had already been made with Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, Mass., United States woman indoor singles and doubles champion; W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, United States singles and doubles champion, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., United States indoor singles and indoor and outdoor doubles champion, named to play for the East.

The announcement was made following the receipt of a telegram from Dr. Sumner Hardy, president of the California Lawn Tennis Association, stating that the Pacific Coast would be unable to get together a team which would properly represent the West.

Whether or not the second match of the series, planned to take place at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, in September, will be held is uncertain. It is settled, however, that no effort will be made to hold the match in California later in the season.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 13—Dr. Sumner Hardy, president of the California Lawn Tennis Association, said tonight he canceled the East-West tennis matches that were to have been played here next month because the best players would be unavailable.

W. M. Johnston, second ranking player, and R. G. Kinsey will be out of the country. Johnston will leave New York May 5, to compete in the tennis championships in France and England, and Kinsey will depart next week for Honolulu. Kinsey and his brother, H. O., rank second in the national doubles. With Johnston and Kinsey unable to play, the California association thought a representative team could not be obtained.

UPTOWN BROWNIES FAVORED TONIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14—By reason of greater experience, the Uptown Brownies are favored to win the girls' basketball championship of the Central Association Amateur Athletic Union at Broadway Armory here tonight in the final battle against the Harvey, Ill., team. In the men's unlimited division, Forges Post of the American Legion and Cornells of Armour Square, appear to be evenly matched, with the latter a bit stronger defensively.

As it turned out in the play for third place last night, when Lakeview defeated Waukegan, 18 to 8, the Brownie girls of Chicago had the strongest opponent in the semifinals. The Brownies defeated Lakeview 4 to 7, while Harvey won by a narrow margin in defeating Waukegan, 12 to 10.

Forges Post's victory over Armour Post last night, 33 to 26, was a surprise, as the latter were favored to go through to the finals. The Cornells eliminated the formidable Independence Park Blues, 39 to 17.

CUTLER LEADS FOR SHORT STOP TITLE

NEW YORK, April 14—A. G. Cutler of Chicago, champion, defeated C. Peterson of St. Louis, 400 to 240, last night in the first block of their opening match for the world 18.2 short stop billiard championship.

Peterson won the break, selected the white ball and ran 61 in the first inning, Cutler playing consistently, passed Peterson in the fourth ining, lost his lead in the eighth and took it again in the eleventh with a run of 100, the highest of the block. Peterson played in difficulties throughout the block and never was able to develop his stroke. The score by innings:

A. G. Cutler—28 29 2 37 19 31 10 15 16 15 100 17 0 81—400. Ave. 28 8-14. High Run—100.

C. C. Peterson—61 1 1 8 8 7 27 27 51 0 20 15 4 20—240. Ave.—17 2-14. High Run—61.

PLATT WINS AT LAKEWOOD

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 14—Shooting from the 22-yard rise, C. B. Platt of Bridgeton, three times New Jersey amateur champion, won the award for high gun here yesterday afternoon in the Lakewood handicap, the second of the second day's events of the annual spring trap shooting tournament at the Laurel House Gun Club, smashing 98 out of a possible 100, despite a drizzling rain.

ROUSH SIGNS CONTRACT

CINCINNATI, April 14—E. J. Roush, star outfielder and batsman of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, today signed a contract to play with the Reds. It was said that Roush signed on the club's terms. The contract is for one year at $15,000. Roush will pay the fine of $50 a day for not reporting at the training camp.

DeLUXE CABS
CHICAGO
CARRY YOU SAFELY
EACH CAB IS BONDED FOR $10,000
EDGEWATER 9000
"THE BEST CAB SERVICE ANYTIME—ANYWHERE"

The Ruralist and His Problems

WE ARE hearing a great deal about the rural problem in its various aspects—economical, sociological, religious, educational. Now there are these problems, to be sure, and they are vital ones. Perhaps they don't call for quite so much alarm on the part of a whole lot of city-bred educators and sociologists as they have aroused; but nevertheless any practical attempt to deal with them or any part of them must receive respectful attention.

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But the Ruralist would like a word on the other side; on the education of the country community, not as a problem in itself, but as an accomplished fact for the city to equal if it can. For the country boy or girl gets an education from his environment the city child never can have, and neither the number of hours spent in school nor the salary of the teacher has much to do with it. Chores on the farm develop an independence, an industry, a responsibility and a self-reliance which give to the farm boy or girl a practical basis for educational development scarcely to be equaled. The farm home develops ethical and practical traits at the same time, and the environment of the farm molds character and stimulates the mind of the growing child far beyond the artificiality of even the most modern schoolroom. Education has not yet solved the problem of giving to the city child a training that can overcome his handicap in missing farm chores, farm contacts with live growing things, the association of home and daily work, the educational value of working deftly, and of necessity, with the hands.

It is told of a great agricultural teacher than he had a habit of whittling while he pondered a problem, and an amazing capacity for accomplishing manifold educational tasks. "He was skillful with tools and could repair or construct anew almost any ordinary article of household use. He had a very practical knowledge of building construction, and proved deft in clay modelling, making articles of pronounced artistic merit."

This practical knowledge of handicraft, together with his sound judgment, his rugged honesty and sound common sense, was credited by his friends and associates to his New England farm training. To have mended a wagon shaft, repaired a barn door, put a new floor in the henhouse, gives a competence in practical matters to the farm boy which is often reflected in his administration of larger tasks with a confidence born of the education of the farm home in his earliest and most susceptible years.

The city may well strive to attain a standard equal to that of the rural community in education. Country-bred teachers are complaining that modern pupils of the apartment houses have lost a vital part of their own language: that they fail to recognize the rugged words of the farm: that "chores," for instance, means nothing to them: that the significance of everyday words is gone: that they haven't a substantial basis in their home life upon which to build the knowledge of the school.

In listing the main channels of popular education for rural people, President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the American Country Life Association puts first the press, particularly the agricultural papers with their tremendous circulations. In an eloquent plea for the broadened interests of country people, he declares, "We cannot avoid the physical isolation of the country people, but we must not permit their psychical isolation." Adequate discussion of community and universal problems through permanent forums, farmers' clubs and study groups, and strengthening of country schools as a foundation for a "sound culture" Dr. Butterfield urges as first steps in a program of rural education.

He believes there is such a thing as a culture that comes as much from work as from books, and that the farmer is peculiarly well situated to receive it. "Can the rural school sow the seeds of self-realization in the farmer as he works with Nature? Can it weld together culture and agriculture?" The president of the Country Life Association quite clearly believes that it can.

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A colleague of Dr. Butterfield's in the Country Life Association has analyzed leading farm papers, and he finds that half their space is given to advertising, about one-sixth to technical articles on production, 5 per cent to marketing, 6 per cent to "fiction and nature articles," about 3 per cent to co-operation, only 1½ per cent to social subjects, and less than 2 per cent to education. Politics and citizenship occupy slightly more than 2 per cent, but recreation, social subjects, religious and labor news call for less than 1 per cent each, and fail of any space in a number of these principal farm papers.

This points to a serious shortcoming in the farm journal. It is not like other trade papers in its function. It is a paper for the farm family, to be read by the farmer and his children, his wife and hired man. It ought to carry something for every member of the family group; it should stimulate thought, open discussion on matters that concern the reader as a member of a social group. If it continues to fail in this respect it cannot long hold its more thoughtful subscribers, or it must take a secondary place in the reading circle. The old farm paper was concerned with every topic that held an interest for the people on the homestead, as citizens, neighbors, members of the family, and workers on the farm. Happily one can call to mind farm papers that maintain this full duty to the country reader, and if they are not the "leading" farm papers there is reason to believe that they will inevitably displace the present leaders unless these render a fuller service to the family on the farm.

EXHIBIT OF BASEBALL PICTURES

Baseball fans of Greater Boston are going to have an opportunity to see pictures of players and teams of bygone days next week, as the Boston Public Library is preparing an exhibition of a large collection of photographs belonging to M. J. McGreevy of Boston. The exhibition will be open to the public the week of April 16.

HERD WINS CHALLENGE CUP

ROEHAMPTON, Eng., April 13—Alexander Herd, British open golf champion in 1902, won the Roehampton Challenge Cup today, defeating F. C. Jewell of North Middlesex in the final match by 3 and 2.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY

Dutch League to Celebrate Its Fiftieth Anniversary

THE HAGUE, Holland, March 23 (Special Correspondence)—The Dutch Chess League will hold an international tournament between July 23 and Aug. 4 of this year in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary. Ten of the best Dutch chess players and 10 of other nations will take part in this tournament. It is arranged for every Dutchman to play one game with each of the visitors.

The following experts are invited to participate: Bernstein, Russia; Colle, Belgium; Maroczy, Hungary; Mieses, Germany; Muffang, France; Norman Hansen, Denmark; Reti, Czechoslovakia; Spielmann, Austria; Thomas, England, and Voellmy, Switzerland. The Dutch players will be chosen by the Chess League.

WOMEN IN GREECE HOLD HIGH POSITIONS

ATHENS, March 21 (Special Correspondence)—Women mayors of American cities have their parallel in certain parts of Greece. In Volo, on the east coast of the mainland, women among the million refugees from Asia Minor and Thrace who are living in Greece, are given important positions. In a report Mrs. Charlotte M. Heilman of Bound Brook, N. J., director of the nursing service, states that of the 70 groups into which the 10,000 refugees in Volo are divided, each camp has a president elected by the refugees and most of these are women.

The women camp presidents, Mrs. Heilman states, are responsible for the cleanliness and order of the camps. Unless the camps maintain certain standards of cleanliness American Red Cross food is withheld until the camps are in order. This method is one of the most drastic undertaken by the American Red Cross to enforce sanitary discipline as a part of its $2,000,000 program of emergency relief here.

HOLLY SAID TO HAVE FOOD POSSIBILITIES

VICTORIA, B. C., April 6 (Special Correspondence)—Following the discovery by American chemists that holly leaves contain high food values, easily extracted, Vancouver Island holly growers are making efforts now to establish a permanent food-producing holly industry. The city authorities of Victoria also have taken the matter up, and the Mayor, Reginald Hayward, has written to S. M. Hoye, chemist of Yale University, who has been investigating the possibilities of holly as food, to find out more about his discoveries.

Vancouver Island is one of the few places in Canada where holly grows abundantly. At present there are a number of plantations of the shrub here for use in Christmas decorations. The growers are now seeking to find out how holly can be made into food so that they can make steps to commence the process on a commercial scale if such a scheme is practicable.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Cafe Minerva
216 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON
EXCELLENT FOOD AND SERVICE. MUSIC
Special Week-Day Luncheon
50c
Sunday Turkey Dinner
$1.25
Various Table d'Hôte Dinners Daily
H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also Savoy Cafe

Cafe de Marseille
210 Huntington Avenue
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
Grapefruit Cocktail
Choice of Soup
Roast Stuffed Turkey or
Broiled Sirloin Steak. Mushrooms
White or Sweet Potatoes, Vegetable,
Salad, Choice of Dessert
Choice of Beverages 75c

"Ye Piccadilly"
A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON ST.
A cheerful atmosphere and dependable service. Excellent cuisine. Moderate prices.
Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c
Dinner 75c. Special Sunday Dinner.

THE KENSINGTON LUNCH
SPECIALIZES ON FRIED CHICKEN
Southern Style $1.00 Plate
Other dinners 85 cts. 5:30 P. M. to 7 P. M.
687 Boylston St., Corner Exeter (Up one flight)

CONCORD, N. H.
FRED E. COLBURN
38 North Main Street
The Restaurant that has served Concord, N. H., and its friends for 39 years.

LANSING, MICH.
PENINSULAR CAFETERIA
An All American Restaurant
Michigan & Washington Aves., LANSING, MICH.

JACKSON, MICH.
Best Place to Eat Is Home, "Next Best Place"
CRESCENT CAFETERIA
100% American
142 West Main St. 2nd Floor

CHICAGO

Parker's Cafe
Hyde Park Blvd. at
Lake Park Ave.
CHICAGO
"It was one of the most enjoyable dinners I ever ate" is the frequent comment our patrons make after dining here. It is our constant endeavor to serve the best of foods in pleasant surroundings.
Luncheon 60c
Dinner $1.00
Special Sunday Dinner
$1.25

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Opposite Corcoran Art Gallery
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON
DINNER
HOME COOKING
TOURISTS WELCOME

CLEVELAND
TEA SHOP
Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Luncheon 11 to 2:30
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Euclid Ave. at Fourteenth St.
CLEVELAND

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As Well as Local Residents
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BERKELEY ARCADE
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25 WEST 43rd ST.
NATIONAL ASSN. ARCADE
28 WEST 44th ST.
New York
Pure Food and Drinks
Prompt Service Honest Prices

Ye Olde English Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

LUNCH
DINNER 55c with Cafeteria Service
A la Carte Service if preferred
THE SIGNET
19 W. 38th St., N. Y. C.

Pig and Whistle
In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
175 West 4th St.
NEW YORK CITY
Luncheon 12 to 3
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Closed on Sundays

Three Attractive Tea Rooms
We serve dinner at 4 West 40th
every day except Sundays and Holidays

MY-T-GOOD
WAFFLE SHOP
Delicious Waffles and
My-T-Good Specialties.
Open 11 a. m.-3 p. m.
S. E. Cor. Greenwich & Fulton

The Commodore Soda Shops
30 East 28th St., New York City
—A Good Place to Eat
"NO DISH OVER 25 CENTS"

LOS ANGELES
TRY THE
Triangle Cafeteria
838 South Main Street
(Near the California Theatre)

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.
CHOCOLATE PALACE, 512 3rd Street
Dining Room open 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.
Home of Rim of the World Chocolates and
California Cactus Candy

REDLANDS, CAL.
BUSY-B-CAFE

STRONGER TONE CHARACTERIZES STOCK TRADING

Short Covering Causes Upswing in Some of the Market Specialties

Stock prices improved substantially today in the New York market, presumably because of elimination of weakened speculative accounts and the building up of a large short interest.

Oil, Automotive, Can, Independent Steel and a large number of miscellaneous specialties gained 1 to 2½ points. A broader inquiry was noted for the rails, Reading, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville, Canadian Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul preferred, Texas & Pacific, Pittsburgh & West Virginia and Wabash preferred A selling 1 to 1½ points above their previous closing levels.

The closing was strong. Sales approximated 375,000 shares.

Marked activity of railroad mortgages, which were slightly up, featured the trading in bonds today. Gains of from 1 to 1¼ points were recorded by Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s of 1965, Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio 6s, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s, while New York State Railway 4½s were up a point.

Active United States Government bonds were firm, Marland Oil 8s, with warrants, dropped 2½ points but the industrial list generally was slightly improved.

STEEL PRODUCTS' VALUE INCREASES

The United States Department of Commerce announces that, according to reports made to the Bureau of the Census, the value of products of establishments engaged primarily in steel production and the rolling of iron and steel products amounted to $1,481,659,000 in 1921, as compared with $2,828,903,376 in 1919 and $918,664,565 in 1914, a decrease of 48 per cent from 1919 to 1921, but an increase of 61 per cent for the seven-year period from 1914 to 1921.

BRITISH BANKERS VISIT AMERICA

NEW YORK, April 14—The Bank of England has two representatives on a visit here at present—J. A. C. Osborne, assistant chief cashier, and J. N. Dalton. They make their headquarters at the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Their visit is in line with the exchange of courtesies that has been going on between federal reserve people and the English central bank. At the same time the visitors are learning something of American methods of doing business.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5½%	4½%
Outside com'cial paper	5 @5½	5 @5½
Year money	5¼@5½	5¼@5½
Customers com'l loans	5 @5½	5 @5½
Indiv'ual cus. col. l'ns	5½	5½

	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in New York	66⅛c	66⅛c
Bar silver in London	32⅜d	32d
Mexican dollars	50⅝c	50½c
Bar gold in London	....	88s 6d
Canadian ex dis (%)	2⅛	2⅛
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4⅛%
30@60 days	4 @4⅛
Under 30 days	4 @4⅛
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛@4⅜
30@60 days	4⅛@4⅜
Under 30 days	4⅛@4⅜
Eligible Private Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛@4⅜
30@60 days	4⅛@4⅜
Under 30 days	4⅛@4⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	12	Paris	5
Bombay	7	Prague	5
Budapest	8	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Christiania	5	Tokyo	8
Copenhagen	5	Vienna	7
Lisbon	7	Warsaw	7
Helsingfors	9		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$60,000,000	$745,000,000
Year ago today	46,000,000	....
Balances	29,000,000	81,000,000
Year ago today	15,000,000	....
Exchgs for week	382,000,000	4,121,000,000
Week year ago	309,000,000	....
F. R. bank credit	28,912,502	64,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.65⅝	$4.65¾	$4.8648
Cables	4.65⅞	4.65⅞	4.8648
French francs	.066	.0670¼	.193
Belgian francs	.0575	.0580	.193
Swiss francs	.1820	.1821	.193
Lire	.0498½	.0499¾	.193
†Marks	.047½	.047½	.238
Holland	.3917	.3916	.402
Sweden	.2661	.2661	.268
Norway	.1794	.1796	.268
Denmark	.1885	.1890	.268
Spain	.1534	.1532	.193
Portugal	.0460	.0470	1.08
Greece	.0126	.0126	.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.833	.834	.9648
Brazil	.1080	.1057	.3244
†Poland	.024	.024	.238
Hungary	.0002⅛	.0002⅛	.203
Serbia	.0103	.0103½	.193
Finland	.0274½	.0273½	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0298¼	.0298½	.2026
Rumania	.0048½	.0048	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7425	.7425	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5485	.5470	.78
Bombay	.3135	.3130	.4866
Yokohama	.4867	.4865	.4984
Uruguay	.840	.830	1.0342
Chile	.1245	.1245	.365
Peru	4.30	4.30	4.8685

† Cents a thousand.

BANK CHARTER OBTAINED

BALTIMORE, April 14—A group of Baltimoreans has obtained a charter from the Federal Farm Loan Board for a Maryland-Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank, to operate in Maryland and Virginia. The capital stock will be $250,000 and the paid-in surplus $25,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr.14	Last Apr.13
Ajax Rubber	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Alaska Gold	½	½	½	½	½
Allied Chem	72½	73	72½	72¾	71¾
Allis Chalm	49½	49½	49½	49½	....
Am Ag Chem	26½	26¾	26½	26½	....
Am Beet Sug	44	44	44	44	44¼
Am Bosch	49¾	49¾	49¼	49½	50
Am Can	96¼	97¼	96¼	97¼	96¾
Am Can pf	108	108	108	108	107
Am Car F	178½	180	178½	180	180
Am Chain A wi	23½	23½	23½	23½	23¼
Am Cot Oil	14	14	14	14	13½
Am H & L pf	61½	61½	61	61	62
Am Ice	107½	107½	107	107	107
Am Inter Corp	30¾	31¾	30¾	31¾	30¾
Am La France	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Am Lin Oil	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Am Linseed pf	51¼	51¼	50½	50½	50½
Am Loco	134¾	135	134¾	135	134¾
Am Loco pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	....
Am Metals	50	50	49¾	49¾	....
Am R Mills pf	97	97	97	97	97
Am Saf Razor	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
Am Sm & R	64½	64½	64½	64½	63½
Am Steel Fdys	40	40½	40	40½	39¾
Am Sugar	79	79	79	79	78¾
Am Tel & Tel	123	123	122½	123	122¾
Am W W & E	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
Am W W 6% pf	57½	57½	57	57	57½
Am Woolen	101¼	101½	101	101	100½
Am Woolen pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Am Woolen rts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Am Zinc	15	15	15	15	15
Anaconda	48¾	49½	48¾	49½	49
Ann Arbor	19	19	19	19	....
Ann Arbor pf	42¼	42¼	42	42	44
Arnold Con	18	18½	18	18½	18½
Assoc Dry Gds	83	83½	83	83½	83
Asso Oil	114¾	114½	114¾	114½	....
Atchison	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅞	101⅞
Atchison pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	....
Atl Birm & A	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Atl Co Line	118	118	118	118	....
Atl Fruit	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Atl G & W I	28	28	28	28	27½
Atl G & W I pf	21	21	21	21	21
Atlas Tk Corp	16½	16½	16½	16½	....
Atlas Powder	170	170	170	170	....
Austin Nich	29½	29¼	29½	29½	29
Auto Knitter	27½	27½	26¾	27½	27
Auto Sales pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
Baldwin	139¾	140¼	139¾	140	139½
Balt & Ohio	51½	52¾	51½	52¾	51¼
Balt & Ohio pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Barnsdall A	24¾	26½	24¾	26	25½
Barnsdall B	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	....
Beechnut Pack	75¾	77¾	75¾	77¾	76
Beth Steel	65½	65¾	64¾	65½	65¼
Beth Stl cum pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	93¾
Bklyn Edison	111½	111½	111½	111½	....
B R T	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
B R T ctf	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
Burns Bros A	140½	140½	140½	140½	....
Burns Bros B	38	38½	38	38½	37½
Bush T Bld pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
Butte Cop & Z	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Butte & Sup	32	32	32	32	32
Butterick	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
Callahan Min	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
Cal Petrol	93	93¾	93	93½	92½
Cal Petrol pf	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	102
Can Pac	149¾	151¼	149¾	151¼	149¾
Cent Leather	34½	34½	34½	34½	33¾
Century Rib	35½	35½	35½	35½	36
Cerro de Pasco	48¼	49	48¼	48¼	48⅞
Chandler Mot	71½	71½	71	71	70¾
Ches & Ohio	70⅞	71⅜	70⅞	71⅜	70½
Chic & Alton	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
C & E Ill new	35½	35½	35½	35½	....
C & E Ill pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Chi Gt West pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	....
Chi & N W	81	81½	81	81½	80½
Chi & N W pf	115½	115¾	115¾	115¾	....
C M & St P	23	23¼	23	23¼	23¼
C M & St P pf	39¾	40½	39¾	40½	39
C R I & Pac	33½	33¾	33½	33¾	33¼
C R I&P 6% pr	80	80	80	80	80
Chi Pneu T	83	83¼	83	83¼	83½
Chile Copper	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	28⅞
Chino Copper	28	28	27¾	27¾	27⅞
Cluett Pea	72	72	72	72	72½
Col Gas	109	109	108½	109	109
Col Graph	2	2	2	2	2
Col Graph pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	9
Comp-Tab-Rec	80¾	81	80¾	81	80¾
Con Gas	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Consol Textile	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Cont Can	47½	48½	47½	48½	47½
Cont Motors	10½	10½	10½	10½	11
Corn Products	127	127	126¾	126¾	125¾
Cosden Co	55¾	56	55¾	56	56
Crucible	81½	82¾	81½	82¼	81¾
Cuba C S pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	61¾
Cuban Am Sug	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¼
De Beers	27	27	27	27	27½
Del Lac & W	120	120	120	120	119¾
Detroit Edison	107½	107½	107½	107½	....
Dupont Co	128	128½	127½	127½	126¾
Durham H pf	80	80	80	80	....
East Kodak	112	112	112	112	112
El Stor Bat	64¾	64¾	64½	64¾	64¾
End Johnson	73	73	73	73	72½
Erie	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
Erie 1st pf	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	18
Exge Buffet	27	27	27	27	....
Famous Play	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88
Fed M & S pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	53
Fifth Ave Bus	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
Fisher of O pf	99	99	99	99	98½
Fleischmann	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	38½
Gen Asphalt	48½	48½	48½	48½	48
Gen Electric	181	181	180½	181	181
Gen Motors	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
Goldwyn Pict	6½	6½	6½	6½	6
Goodyear pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	....
Goodyear pr pf	96½	96½	96½	96¾	96¾
Granby	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¼	29¾
Gray & Davis	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12½
Great Nor pf	75	75	75	75	72¾
Great Nor Ore	33	33	33	33	32⅞
Gr West Sug pf	105	105½	105	105½	....
Gulf Steel	100½	100½	99¾	99¾	99¾
Gulf State St pf	105	105	105	105	....
Habirshaw El	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Hayes Wheel	39¾	40½	39¾	40½	40
Hendee Mfg	19½	19½	19½	19½	....
Houston Oil	63½	64½	63½	64½	63½
Hudson Motor	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Hydraulic Stl	3½	3½	2¼	2¼	3½
Indiahoma Ref	14	14	14	14	14¼
Inspiration	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Int Comb Eng	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
Inter Harv Co	88¾	88¾	88	88½	....
Inter Paper	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	48¾
Inter Pa pf sta	69	69½	69	69½	....
Intertype	35	35	35	35	35
Inter M Mar	8¾	9½	8¾	9½	8½
Inter M M pf	35¾	37½	35¾	37¼	36½
Iron Products	53	53	53	53	53
Island O & Tr	½	½	½	½	½
Kan City So	21½	22	21½	22	21½
Kan & Gulf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Kayser J	39½	39½	39½	39½	....
Kelly Spring	60	60½	59¾	60¼	60½
Kennecott	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½
Keystone Tire	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
Lehigh Valley	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	66
Lee Rubber	30½	30½	30½	30½	30¾
Lima Loco	71⅞	71½	71½	71½	72½
Loews Inc	19	19	19	19	19
Louis & Nash	143¾	144	143½	144	....
Mack Truck	92	92½	91½	91½	92
Mack 1st pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	....
Macy & Co	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68
Magma Copper	35½	35½	35½	35½	....
Mallinson	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	35½
Man Shirt Co	45¾	45¾	45½	45½	....
Mkt St Ry	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Mkt St Ry pr	78	78	78	78	....
Marland Oil	51	51	50	50¼	51¾
Martin Parry	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	35½
Math Alkali	55¼	57	55¼	57	56
Max Mot A	58⅛	58⅞	58	58	59
Max Mot B	19⅞	20	19¾	19⅞	19¾
May Dept Strs	71½	72½	71½	72½	73
Met Edison pf	97	97	97	97	....
Miami	29⅞	30	29¾	30	30
Mid States Oil	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Midvale	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	32¼
Minn & St L	7	7	7	7	....
M K & T	9	9	9	9	....
M K & T new	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼	14
M K&T pf new	37½	37½	37¼	37½	37⅞
Mo Pacific	16	16¼	16	16¼	16
Mo Pacific pf	42½	43¼	42½	43	42¼
Mont-Ward	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅞
Moon Motor	28	28¼	28	28¼	27½
Mother Lode C	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Nat Biscuit	42	42	42	42	42
Nat Dept Strs	40	40½	40	40½	40½
Nat En & St	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69
Nat Lead pf	111	111	111	111	....
Nevada Cons	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
N O T & Mex	98½	99½	98½	99½	99
N Y Air Brake	38¾	39	38¾	39	39½
N Y Central	94	94¾	94	94¾	94
NYC&StL ctf	85	85	85	85	....
N Y N H & H	18¾	19½	18¾	19	18¾
Norf & West	110	110½	110	110½	109¾
Norf & West pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	....
North America	24½	24½	23¾	24¼	24
Northern Pac	74¾	75	74¾	75	74¾
Nunnally Co	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	....
Okla Pr & Rf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Otis Elevator	138	138	138	138	138
Otis Steel	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
Owens Bottle	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	48¾
Pac Dev Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
Pacific Oil	40	41½	39½	41½	39¾
Packard	14½	15½	14½	15	15
Packard pf	92	92	92	92	....
Pan-Am Petrol	70¾	72¼	70¾	72¼	70¾
Pan-Am Pet B	67¾	69¼	67¾	69	67½
Parish & Bing	13½	13½	13½	13½	13¼
Pennsylvania	45½	45¾	45½	45¾	45¾
Penn Seaboard	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
Peoples Gas	90	90	90	90	89¾
Pere Marq	40⅞	41	40¾	40⅞	40¾
Phila Co	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¾
Phillips Pet	62¼	63	62¼	62½	62½
Pierce-Arrow	13	13	13	13	13
Pierce Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Pierce Oil pf	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	....
Pitts & W Va	40½	41½	40	41½	39⅞
Prod & Ref	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½
Pub Ser Co	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
Pub S C new	50¾	51	50¾	51	51¼
Pub S C 7 pf	100	100	100	100	100
Pullman	126½	126¾	126½	126¾	126¾
Punta Sugar	66½	66¾	66½	66½	66¾
Pure Oil	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	27½
Ry St Spring	117½	117½	117½	117½	118
Rap Tr wi	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
Rap Tr pf wi	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¼
Ray Consol	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Reading	77	77⅜	77	77⅜	76¾
Reis & Co pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	....
Replogle Steel	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
Rep I & Steel	64½	65½	64	64¾	64½
Reynolds Spr	25¾	27	25¾	26⅞	25½
Royal Dutch	52	52½	52	52½	51¾
St L S F	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	....
St L S F pf	45	46	45	46	45
St L & S W	32½	33½	32½	33	32
St L & S W pf	59¼	60½	59¼	60⅜	58¾
Santa Cec S	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
Savage Arms	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½
Seabd A L	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
Seabd A L pf	12¾	13	12¾	13	12¾
Shatt Ariz Cop	9	9	9	9	....
Shell Trans	38½	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾
Shell Union O	17¾	17⅞	17¼	17¾	17½
Simmons Co	32	32	31¾	31¾	32
Sinclair	35	35½	34½	34½	34⅞
Skelley (new)	30½	30½	29¾	29¾	29¾
Sloss-Sheffield	56	57½	56	57	55½
S Sh St & I pf	86	86	86	86	....
Sou Pacific	90¾	91	90¾	91	90¼
Southern Ry	33¼	34¼	33¼	34¼	33¾
South Ry pf	66¾	67½	66¾	67½	66¾
Spicer Mfg	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
S O of Cal	52¾	53¼	52¾	53¼	52½
S O of Cal rts	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
S O of N J	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39½
S O of N J pf	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜
Stewart-Warn	121½	121¼	120½	120½	121
Strombg Carb	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Studebaker	124	124¼	123¼	123¼	123¾
Submarine Bt	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¼
Sweets Co	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
Tenn Copper	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¼
Texas Co	48½	49	48½	49	48½
Tex Gulf Sulp	60¾	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	60¾
Tex Pac C & O	19½	19½	19¾	19¾	19½
Tex & Pac	25½	26¾	25½	26¾	24¾
Timken	43	43	42½	43	42½
Transcon Oil	11¼	11½	11	11¾	11½
Union Pac	137½	137⅞	137¼	137⅞	137⅜
Un Bag & P	74½	74¾	73½	74¾	74
Un Ry I Co	15	15½	15	15½	....
Un Ry I Co pf	45	45	45	45	45
U S C I P	30½	30½	30½	30½	30¼
U S In Alcohol	68	68½	68	68½	67¾
U S R & Imp	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	99¼
U S R & I pf wi	104½	104½	104½	104¾	....
U S Rubber	61½	61¾	61¼	61¾	61½
U S Rub 1st pf	104	104	104	104	104
U S Sm & Ref	33¾	34½	33¼	34½	33⅜
U SSm&Ref pf	44¼	44½	44½	44½	....
U S Steel	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	106¼
U S Steep pf	118½	118¾	118¾	118¾	118½
Utah Copper	71¼	71¼	70½	70¾	70½
Utah Securities	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾	....
Vanadium	41	41	41	41	40¼
Vir C Chem pf	45	45¾	45	45¾	45
Vivaudou	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
Wabash	10	10	10	10	....
Wabash pf A	30½	31½	30½	31½	30½
Waldorf	42½	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½
Weber & Heil	15	15	15	15	15
West Penn Co	39	39	39	39	38¼
West Penn pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	....
Wes Maryland	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
Wes Md 2d pf	24	24¾	24	24¾	....
Western Pac	16½	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
Westinghouse	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	59
Westhouse rts	⅞	1	⅞	1	1
Wheel & L E	9	9	9	9	8½
Wh Eagle Oil	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27½
White Motor	57½	58	57½	58	58½
White Oil	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	3½
Wickwr Spen	11	11	11	11	11½
Willys-Overld	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
Willys-Ovld pf	66	66	66	66	66½
Wis Cent	32	32	32	32	....
Woolworth	214	214	214	214	....
Wright Aero	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¾

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
May	29.10	29.15	28.53	28.56	29.16
July	28.42	28.45	27.75	27.77	28.48
Oct	25.50	25.52	25.15	25.24	25.57
Dec	25.00	25.02	24.65	24.65	25.03
Jan	24.69	24.71	24.25	24.40	24.76
Mar	24.70	24.75	24.25	24.25	24.70

Spots 28.75, down 60.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
May	28.37	28.37	27.80	27.80	28.52
July	28.15	28.18	27.64	27.64	28.26
Oct	25.00	28.03	24.62	24.62	25.04

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
May	1.25	1.27	1.24⅝	1.26⅝
July	1.23⅛	1.24⅜	1.22⅜	1.23⅞
Sept	1.21⅛	1.22⅞	1.20⅞	1.22⅛
Corn:				
May	.80⅛	.81¾	.79⅞	.80⅞
July	.81⅝	.82⅞	.80½	.82¼
Sept	.82⅛	.83⅛	.82	.82⅝
Oats:				
May	.46	.46¾	.45⅞	.46¼
July	.46½	.47⅜	.46⅛	.47
Sept	.45⅝	.46¼	.45½	.46
Lard:				
May	11.70	11.70	11.56	11.55
July	11.97	11.97	11.77	11.77

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, April 14 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Apr. 14 1923	Mar. 14 1923	Apr. 15 1922
Wheat, No. 2 spring	1.54	1.46½	1.84
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.53	1.48	1.51¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.03	.91⅛	.78
Oats, No. 2 white	.57½	.56	.47
Flour, Minn. pat.	7.40	7.30	8.25
Lard, prime	12.50	12.90	11.60
Pork, mess	27.75	27.75	26.50
Beef, family	21.50	20.50	16.00
Sugar, gran.	*9.20	9.00	5.25
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	33.14	31.14	22.84
Silver	.66⅛	.68⅛	.65⅞
Lead	8.25	8.25	5.00
Tin	†46.50	49.75	31.08
Copper	17.125	17.00	1.875
Ruber, rib sm. shts.	.32¾	.34½	.15½
Cotton, Mid Uplnds.	29.65	21.10	17.75
tel billets, Pitts	45.00	42.50	29.50
Print cloths	.08	.08¾	.06
Zinc	7.825	8.225	5.25

*Lowest quotations by New York refineries.

†Prices quoted by leading traders.

CRUDE OIL CHEAPER

The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana and the Texas Company have reduced the prices of all grades of Smackover, Ark., crude oil 10 cents a barrel. New prices are: 22 gravity and below, 70 cents a barrel; 22 to 23.9, 90 cents; 24 to 24.9, $1; 25 to 25.9, $1.10; 26 and above, $1.25.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has placed an order for a cable layer ship of 2200 tons, to be built by the Societe des Chantiers, at St. Nazaire. France has received several shipbuilding orders withdrawn from Germany because of the Ruhr occupation.

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	97	97
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	101¼	101¼
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	65	65
Am Republics 6s '37	90	89½
Am Smelting 5s '47	88¼	88⅛
Am Sugar 6s '37	102¼	102
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	91⅞	91¾
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s '33	101½	101½
Am Tel & Tel clt 5s '46	96⅝	96⅜
Am Writing Paper 6s '39	81½	81¼
Anaconda 6s '53	97¾	96⅞
Anaconda 7s '38	102½	102½
Anton Jurgins M 6s '47	82½	82½
Armour 4½s '39	85¼	84½
A T & S F 4s '05	78½	78½
A T & S F cv 4s '60	101	100½
A T & S F gen 4s '95	86	85⅞
A T & S F adj 4s '95	78¼	78
A T & S F Tr Sh L 4s '58	83	83
A T & S F cn wi 6s	97¼	97¼
Atl C L (L & N) clt 4s '52	78⅝	78⅝
Atl Coast Line 4s '52	85	84¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97¾	97¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	100¾	100¾
B & O p l 3½s '25	95⅞	95⅜
B & O cv 4½s '33	79	79
B & O ref 5s '95	81¼	81¼
B & O 6s '29	100⅞	100⅝
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	94½	94½
B & O Tol Cin 4s '59	63½	63⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '44	98	98
Beth Steel 5s '36	89	89
Beth Steel 5½s '53 wi	90½	90⅛
Beth Steel 6s A '48	97⅛	97⅛
Bklyn Ed 5s ser A '49	95⅞	95¾
Bklyn Ed 6s Ser B '30	104¾	104¾
Bklyn R T 5s ct of dep '45	75½	74¾
Bklyn R T 7s '21	90⅞	90⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1st 5s '45	96½	96¼
Buff Roch & Pitts 4½s '57	89	88
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	89½	89½
Camagney Sugar 7s '42	99	98½
Canadian Gen El 6s '42	101¾	101¾
Canadian S S 7s	94½	94
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	111¾	111¾
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	114	114
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	78¼	78
Caro Clinch & O 6s	91	90½
Cent of Ga 6s '29	100	100
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	83¾	83¾
Cerro de Pasco cvt 8s '31	144	144
C & O 4½s '30	87¾	87⅝
C & O 4½s '92	82	82
C & O cv 5s '46	88¼	88
C B & Q 5s Ser A '71	99	99
Chi & Alton rf 3s '49	51⅞	51½
Chi & Alt 3½s '50	27½	27¾
Chi & Newn 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	73⅛	72½
Chi & W Indiana 7½s '35	102½	102½
Chi Gr West 4s '59	50⅜	50
Chi Ind & L 5s '47	95⅞	95¼
C M & St P 4s '25	83¼	82¼
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	65⅞	65¼
C M & St P gm 4½s '89	81½	81½
C M & St P rf 4½s 2014	60½	60½
C M & St P cv 5s B 2014	67⅜	67
C R I & Pac rf 4s '34	78¼	78
Chicago Railway 5s '27	81⅜	81½
Chile Copper clt 7s '23	112	111½
C C C St L gen 4s '93	79	77½
C C C & St L deb 4½s '31	90¾	90⅞
C C C & St L rf 6s A '20	100½	100½
Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	102	102
Col Industrial 5s '34	76	76
Colum Gas 1st 5s '27	96⅝	96⅝
Colum Gas 1st 5s sta '27	95¾	95¾
Commer. ial Cable 4s '97	71¾	71¾
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	87½	86¾
Con Coal of Md 5s '50	85⅞	85⅞
Consumers' Pwr ct 5s'52	87	87
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	95¾	95½
Del & Hudson pf 4s '43	85¾	85½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	93½	93½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	98½	98½
Den & Rio G fd 5s '55	50⅜	50
Diamond Match 7½s '35	106⅛	106⅛
Dom I & St 5s '39	80½	80½
Du Pont 7½s '32	107¾	107¾
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	102½	102⅛
Duquesne Lt deb 7½s '36	107¼	107¼
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	106⅝	106⅝
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	93⅞	93
Erie cv 4s A 53	48	48
Erie cv 4s B '53	48	48
Erie pr lien 4s '90	55½	55½
Erie gen lien 4s '97	45¾	45½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	106⅛	106½
Framerican 7½s '42	88¾	88¾
Goodrich B F ctf 6½s '47	100½	100½
Goodyear deb 8s '31	104	103⅞
Goodyear sr f 8s '41	117¼	117
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 6s '36	104	103½
Great Nor 5½s '52	98½	98½
Great Nor 7s '36	108¾	108½
Hershey Choc 6s '42	98	97¾
Hud & Man rf 5s '57	80⅞	80½
Humble O & R deb 5½s '32	97⅛	97⅛
Ill Cent 4s '53	78½	78½
Ill Cent 5s	98⅞	98⅜
Ill Cent 5½s '34	100⅞	100⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	91⅞	91½
Inter Agri 5s '32	77	76⅞
Int & Gt Nor ad 6s '52	44⅞	44¼
Int & Gt Nor 6s w i	97	97
Int M Marine 6s '41	87¾	87½
Int Paper cv 5s A '47	85	85
Int Paper ref 5s B '47	83½	83½
Inter R T ref sta	68½	68
Inter R T ref 5s '66	69⅞	69½
Inter R T 6s '32	67⅞	67½
Inter R T 7s '32	90⅛	89¾
Iowa Central ref 4s '51	35⅞	35⅛
Kan C Ft S & Mem 4s '36	76	76
Kansas City Power 5s	88¼	87⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	66⅝	66¼
Kan City So 5s '50	83⅞	83⅛
Kansas Gas 6s '52	95¼	95
Kayser J 7s '42	105¾	105¾
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	109⅛	109⅛
Kinney & Co conv 7½s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Lack Steel 5s '50	90⅜	89⅞
Laclede Gas 1st 5s '4	95	95
Lake Shore & M S 3½s '97	77	76⅞
Lake Shore & M S 4s '28	94⅛	94⅛
Lake Sh & M 4s '31	93¼	93¼
Lehigh Valley cn 4½s 2003	87	86½
Lehigh Val 6s '28	103	103
Long Island 5s '37	83½	83½
Louis & Nash 4s '31	90⅜	90
L & N R R & Mon 4s	75⅜	75⅜
Louis & Nash 5½s 2003	103½	103½
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	99½	99½
Man Railway cn 4s '90	60⅜	60
Market St Ry cn 5s '24	94⅞	94¾
Marland Oil 7½s '31 with war	137	137
Marland Oil 8s '31	105	104½
Marland Oil 8s '31 with war	146	143¼
Mex Pet of Dela 8s '36	108	108
Midvale cv 5s '36	87⅛	87⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	84½	84¼
Milwaukee Gas 4s '27	93⅞	93¾
Minn St P & S S M 6½s '31	103	103
Mo K & T 4s B '62	66	65⅞
Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s '67	55¼	55
Mo K & T 5s ser A '62	78⅞	78¼
Mo K & T 6s C '32	94¼	94⅜
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	57⅞	57⅜
Mo Pac rf 5s '26	95½	95½
Mo Pac fd 5s A '65	83¼	83⅛
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	94	94
Montana Central 5s	99⅝	99⅝
Montana Power 5s '43	95¼	95
Montreal Tram 5s '41	88⅞	88⅞
Morris & Co 4½s '39	79	78½
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	97¾	97¾
N O T & M 5s '35	80	79¾
N Y Cent cn 4s '98	77½	77¼
N Y Cent 4½s '60	85	85
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	95¼	94⅞
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	103½	103
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	87	87
N Y Chi & St L db 4s '31	86	86
N Y Chi & St L 6s '31	99¾	99⅛
N Y Con Ry 4½s '53	85½	85½
N Y Edison 6½s '41	109½	109
N Y Gas 5s '48	97¼	97
N Y N H & H 4s '56	47½	47½
N Y N H & H 6s '48	66	65
N Y N H & H ext deb 7s fcs '25	66¼	66¼
N Y N H & H ext deb 7s '25	73	73
N Y Ont & W 4s '92	44	64
N Y Ry 4s ctf of deb	30½	30⅛
N Y State Ry 4½s '62	65	62
N Y Tel 4½s '39	93	93
Norf & West cv 6s '29	111	110
Nor Am Edison 6s '52	92¼	92⅛
Nor Pacific 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific 4s '97	83¼	82⅞
Nor Pac 5s '47	94¼	94¼
Nor Pac 5s ctf 2047	94¾	94
Nor Pac 6s 2047	106⅜	106⅛
Nor States Power 6s	100	100
North-W Bell 7s '41	107⅝	107⅛
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	77⅛	77
Oriental Dev 6s '53 wi	92	92¼
Pac G & E 5s '42	89½	89¼
Pac T & T fd 5s '52	89½	89
Pac T & T 5s '37	96⅛	96⅛
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	103¼	103⅛
Penn R R cn 4½s '60	94⅜	93¾
Penn R R gm 4½s '65	90¾	90½
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	99¾	99⅝
Penn R R 7s '30	109¾	109⅝
Peoples Gas 5s '47	88⅛	88⅛
Pere Marq 5s A '56	94	94
Philadelphia Co ref 6s '44	100¼	100
Pierce-Arrow deb 8s '43	79	78¼
P C C & St L 5s A '70	95	95
Prod & Refin 8s '31	107	107
Pub Serv N J 5s '59	83¾	83¾
Punta Sugar 7s '37	120½	120
Rapid Trans 6s wi	73	72¾
Reading 4s '97	83½	83¼
Remington Arms 6s '37	93	93
Rep Iron & Steel 5s '40	90	89⅝
Rep Iron & Steel 5½s	90	90
Rio G & W 4s '34	72½	72
R I A & L 4½s '34	76½	76¼
Saks & Co 7s '42	101	101
Seaboard A L adj 5s '49	31½	31⅛
Seaboard Air Line 6s A '45	65½	65⅛
Seaboard A L 4s sta '50	54	54
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	100¼	100
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	86¼	85¼
Sinclair C O P 6s '26	99	98
Sinclair Purchasg 5½s '25	88½	88⅜
So Bell Tel 5s '41	92⅞	92⅞
So Pac cv 4s '29	91½	91¾
So Pac fd 4s '55	85	85
So Pac cv 5s '94	100⅜	100⅜
So Pac Through S L 4s '50	79½	79½
So P R Sugar 7s '41	100½	100½
So Railway 4s '56	67	66¾
So Railway 5s '94	94½	94½
So Railway 6½s '56	101¾	101¾
Standard G & E 6s	98⅞	98⅞
Standard Milling 5s	97½	97½
Stand Oil Cal 7s '61	105⅞	105⅜
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	100⅜	100⅜
St L I M & S 5s '31	95½	95¼
St L I M & S R & G 4s '33	77½	77¼
St L & S F inc 6s '60	62¾	62⅛
St L & S F adj 6s '55	72½	72½
St L & S F 4s A '50	66¾	66⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	81	81
St L & S F pl 6s C '28	99	98⅞
St L & So W 1st 4s '89	74½	74⅜
St L & So W cn 4s '32	76	75½
Sug Est of Oriente 7s '42	99¾	99⅜
Tenn Power 6s '47	94	93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	93	93
Third Av adj 5s '60	56	56
Tidewater Oil 6½s '31	103¼	103⅛
Toledo Edison 7s '41	106¼	106¼
Toledo Traction 6s '25	97¾	97¾
Union Bag & P 6s A '42	98	98
Union Pac 4s '42	90¼	90¼
Union Pac ref 4s 2003	83	82⅞
United Rys 5s (Pitts) '26	95	96
U S Rubber 5s '47	87	86⅞
U S Rubber 7½s '23	107¼	107¼
U S Steel rt 5s '63	102	101¾
Utah Power 5s '44	88½	88½
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	91½	90¾
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37	84	83½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	99	99
Wabash 1st 5s '39	95½	95½
West Pac 1st 5s '46	80½	80½
West Shore 4s 2361	78¼	78
Westinghouse 7s w i '36	107	107
W & L E 4½s '66	50⅛	50⅛
Wilson 1st 6s '41	99⅛	99
Wilson cv 6s '28	94⅞	94
Wilson 7½s '31	100⅜	100⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Apr. 14	Apr. 13
3½s 1937	101.02	101.02	101.01	101.02	101.01
1st 4¼s '47	97.26	97.26	97.25	97.25	98.29
2d 4¼s '42	97.23	97.26	97.20	97.23	97.26
3d 4¼s '28	98.13	98.13	98.08	98.10	98.12
4th 4¼s '38	97.31	97.31	97.26	97.28	98.0
Victory 4¾s	100.00	100.01	100.00	100.01	100.01
U S 4¼s '52	99.04	99.05	99.00	99.01	99.04

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 97.3 as 97 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Low
Argentine 6s	78⅞	78⅞
Argentine 7s '27	102½	102½
City Berne 8s '45	111⅜	111⅜
City Bordeaux 6s '34	78½	78¼
City Copenhagen 5½s '44	91	90¾
City Lyons 6s '34	78¾	78¼
City Marseilles 6s '34	78¾	78¼
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	93⅛	92⅞
City San Paulo 8s '52	98	98
City Soissons 6s '36	79	79
City Tokyo 5s '52	75½	75¼
City Zurich 8s '45	113½	113½
Colombia 6½s '27	93½	93¼
Danish 8s A '46	108½	108¼
Dept Seine 7s '42	87¼	86¾
Dom Canada 5½s '29	101¾	101⅛
Dom Canada 5s '31	100	99⅞
Dom Canada 5s '52	99	98⅞
Dominican Rep 5s '58	96½	96½
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	89⅝	89⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	94⅞	94⅞
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	94¾	94½
French Republic 7½s '41	94½	94¼
French Republic 8s '45	98⅛	98⅛
Japanese 4s '31	81¼	81⅛
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	91⅝	91⅜
K Belgium 6s '25	95¾	95¼
K Belgium 7½s '45	101	100½
K Belgium 8s '41	101	101
K Denmark 6s '47	97½	97⅛
K Denmark 8s '45	109	109
K Netherlands 6s '72	99⅞	99⅞
K Norway 6s '52	97⅞	97⅞
K Serbs-Croats 8s '62	69½	69¼
K Sweden 6s '39	104⅞	104⅞
Paris-Lyons M 6s '58	75½	74½
Prague 7½s '52	77¼	77⅛
Rep Bolivia 8s '47	92⅜	92⅛
Rep Chile 7s '42	96	96
Rep Chile 8s '41	103¼	103⅛
Rep Chile 8s '46	103¼	103¼
Rep Cuba 5½s	99¼	99¼
Rep Czechoslovakia 8s '51	88½	88½
Rep Haiti 6s '52	96	95⅞
S Rio G du Sul 8s '46	94½	94½
S Sao Paulo 8s '36	98½	98
S Queensland 6s '47	100⅜	100⅝
Swiss Conf 8s '40	118⅜	118⅜
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	114¾	114¾
U S Brazil 7½s '52	102	101⅞
U S Brazil 8s '41	94	93¾
U S Mexico 5s '54	56	56

REMINGTON CUTS BACK DIVIDENDS

With the Remington Typewriter Company dividend of $5.25 on the first preferred, following the February declaration of $3.50, accumulated dividends on the first preferred stock are reduced to $1.75 a share; $16 a share is due in back dividends on the second preferred stock.

Since Nov. 1, Remington has paid $12.25 on the first preferred. It is probable the remaining dividend on the first preferred and current dividend on the first preferred will be paid in July, with payments resumed on the second preferred in September.

GERMAN BANK REPORT

BERLIN, April 14—The Bank of Germany report (in marks last 000 omitted) compares:

	This week	Last week
Coin	9,131,300	7,055,400
Gold	1,004,800	1,004,800
Treasy certificates	1,350,790,000	1,147,004,300
Bills	2,423,181,900	2,372,101,800
Treasury bills	4,798,239,700	4,552,011,700
Advances	2,952,100	13,132,900
Investments	1,761,000	1,690,000
Other assets	572,837,400	441,467,800
Circulation	5,624,113,000	5,517,919,700
State deposits	411,061,000	368,550,300
Private deposits	2,276,742,800	1,983,533,300
Other liabilities	796,575,400	733,319,300
Bank rate	12%	12%
Loan bureau notes	12,600,000	12,600,000
* With foreign issuing banks	*164,952	164,952

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14—Stockholders of record on May 18 have the right to subscribe to the Philadelphia Electric concern's $10,258,950 new stock. The date of May 28, previously published, is incorrect.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, April 14—The feature of this week's trading on the Curb Exchange was the unsettled position of oil stocks after reductions in the prices of crude oil.

Prairie Oil had the widest range falling from 234 to 211, but recovered about half this loss in the late trading. While the market was weak, Ohio Oil dropped from 76½ to 71, Imperial Oil of Canada from 119 to 115½, and Magnolia from 152 to 145.

Special interest was attached to Standard Oil of Indiana in which the trading was on a large scale, that stock yielding from 64½ to 61, but later rallied to above 64. Vacuum Oil in which there has been a good deal of outside accumulation recently, ranged from 52⅝ to 48⅝ followed by a rally to above 50c.

Maraicabo was a feature of the independent group, first falling 2 points to 106¼ and then advancing to above 21⅝, a new high for this movement. Gulf dropped from 65¼ to 60⅝, from which it rallied to above 64. California Petroleum ranged from 24½ to 22⅞. Gillette Safety Razor moved up from 281 to 290.

There was a fair amount of business in Bridgeport Machine. Dubilier Radio after reacting to 11¼ again became strong and made a sharp advance. Ford Motor of Canada moved up from 440 to 450.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales—		High	Low	Close
10900	Acme Coal	55	50	55
100	Am Cotton Fab pf	101	101	101
200	Am Gas & El new	37½	37⅛	37½
200	Amer Hawaiian S S	22	21¾	22
65	Amer Light & Tr	120	118	118
100	Armour Co pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
100	Bassick Alemite	37	37	37
1300	do Coup	21½	21⅜	21⅛
1200	Buddy Buds	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
700	Chic Nipple	4⅝	4½	4½
400	Chic Steel Wheel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Columbia Em	.10	.09	.10
900	Columbian C ctf	49¼	48½	49¼
100	Cox Cash Stores	3½	3½	3½
500	Cuyamel Fruit	60	59⅞	60
4100	Dubilier C & R	13⅜	12⅞	13¼
900	Durant Mot	60⅝	59⅞	59⅞
200	Eastern Steel Cast	20	20	20
100	Gardner Motor	13¼	13¼	13¼
65	Gillette Saf Raz	289	288	288
200	Goodyear Tire	15	15	15
100	H A Hanna pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
800	Heyden Chem	2⅛	2	2
1500	Hydrox Corp	23¼	22⅞	23
200	Lake Tor Boat 1 pf	3½	3½	3½
1200	Mer Mot	1⅝	1½	1½
100	do v t ctf	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	N Y Tel pf	109½	109¼	109½
200	Paige Det Mot	24	23	24
100	Peerless Motors	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
900	Prima Radio	.70	.67	.69
800	Pyrene Mfg	10¼	10	10
600	Radio Corp com	4	3⅞	3⅞
1800	do pf	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
500	Reo Mot Truck	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
200	Repetti Candy	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Rosen Grain Co	51⅞	51½	51⅞
9000	South Coal & Iron	.40	.36	.38
100	Standard Motors	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Stutz Motor	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
400	Swift Intl	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
300	Technical Prod	7⅜	7½	7⅜
200	Timken Det Axle	13	13	13
75	Todd Shipyards	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
1400	U S Lt & Heat	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	U S Lt + Ht pf	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	United Ret Candy	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	United Shoe Mach	50	50	50
1600	Wayne Coal	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Willys Corp 1 pf ctf	9½	9½	9½
1300	Yel Taxi Cab N Y	150¼	144	144
20	Armour Co of Ills	81½	81½	81½
10	Amal Leather pf	82	82	82
700	Bridgeport Mach wi	14¾	14½	14¾
10	Equitable Trust	184	184	184
800	Dougles Pectin	13½	13½	13⅜
10	El Bond & S pf	97¼	97¼	97¼
45	Foundation Co	69½	69¼	69½
30	do pf	93	93	93
100	Inland Steel Pr wi	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
100	Inl Tel & Tel	69¼	69¼	69¼
100	Inland Steel w i	45½	45½	45½
100	Midvale Co of Del	19	19	19
100	Patterson Bros Tob	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
800	Springfield Body	51½	50½	50½
100	Technicolor Inc	9	9	9
100	Union Bakeries w i	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝

OILS

800	Anglo Am Oil	16¼	16	16
10	Buckeye P L	89½	89½	89½
400	Contl Oil	43½	43½	43½
40	Crescent P L	20	20	20
15	Galena Sig Oil	68½	68½	68½
500	Humble Oil	36⅜	36	36
30	Imp Oil Can	115½	115¼	115¼
10	Indiana P L	101	101	101
1900	Lntl Pet	21	20⅞	20⅞
50	Magnolia Pet	150	150	150
100	Ohio Oil	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜
10	Priarie O & G	221	221	221
25	Prairie P L	110	109	110
10	Sou P L	111¼	111¼	111¼
5100	S O of Ind	63⅞	63½	63⅝
100	S O of Kansas	48	48	48
1100	S O of Ken	96	94½	94½
500	S O of N Y	44½	43⅞	43⅞
1000	Vacuum Oil	50¼	49⅝	50
100	Arkansas Nat Gas	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
6000	Big Indian Oil & G	.23	.22	.23
14000	Boston Wyo	1⅛	1	1
1000	Carib Synd	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
125	Cit Svc	166	167	167¼
200	do "B" ctfs	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
200	do pf	69⅝	69	69¼
100	Columbia Pete	.80	.80	.80
3300	Creole Synd	7⅜	7¼	7¼
7000	Engineers Pet	.13	.12	.13
800	Equity Pet pf	.13	.12	.13
7100	Federal Oil	.88	.83	.83
6500	Gilliland Oil	6¾	5⅜	5⅞
6200	Glenrock Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2100	Gulf Oil	64	63½	64
2100	Harris Cons	2	1⅜	1⅜
4000	Keystone Ranger	.28	.27	.27
200	Kirby Pet	2½	2½	2½
1000	Lance Creek	.02	.02	.02
200	Livingston Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Magna Oil	1½	1½	1½
3200	Maracaibo Oil	20½	20	20½
100	Marland Oil of Mex	3½	3½	3½
600	Mexican Pan	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1500	Mexico Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2000	Midwest Tex Oil	.25	.24	.24
500	Mountain & Gulf Oil	1½	1½	1½
600	Mountain Prod	17	17	17
6700	Mutual Oil ctf	12¾	12⅜	12½
1000	Noble Oil	.21	.21	.21
300	Omar Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Peer Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
2300	Penn Beaver	3½	3¼	3¼
200	Pennok Oil	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3700	Royal Canadian	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
700	Salt Creek	23½	23	23½
700	Santa Fe	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2300	Sapulpa Ref	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
5000	Seaboard O & G	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
4000	Sou Pet & Ref	.04	.03	.03
1200	South States Oil	24¾	24	24
10000	Texon Oil & Land	39	38	38
500	Turman Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7000	West States O & L	.28	.27	.27
3000	Wilcox Oil	8¼	8	8
1000	"Y" Oil & Gas	.14	.14	.14
200	Dominion	7	7	7
200	Derby Oil	18¼	18	18
1000	Livingston Oil	.06	.06	.06

MINING

300	Alaska B C Met	2¼	2⅛	2¼
9900	Arizona Globe	.59	.53	.56
10000	Butte & Western	2⅜	2¼	2¼
38000	Candelaria M	.19	.16	.17
100	Canario	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Chino Ext	.55	.55	.55
300	Cons Cop Min	3½	3⅜	3⅜
7000	Cons Nev-Utah	.12	.12	.12
600	Contl Mines	5	5	5
5400	Cortez Silver	.91	.89	.91
1200	Cresson Gold	2⅞	2¾	2¾
4300	Dryden Gold	.72	.70	.72
1000	El Salvador	.02	.02	.02
58000	Emma Silver Mines	.02	.02	.02
10000	Eureka Croesus	.21	.19	.19
2600	Fortuna	.26	.22	.25
4000	Golden States	.46	.45	.46
1000	Gold Coin	.75	.74	.75
1000	Goldfield Deep	.09	.09	.09
1000	Gold Jckpot	.44	.44	.44
8000	Goldfield Florence	.45	.44	.45
1000	Hard Shell Min	.06	.06	.06
500	Hecla Min	9¼	9¼	9¼
2800	Hilltop Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Hollinged Gold Mns	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1000	Homestake Ext	.67	.67	.67
500	Howe Sound Co	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7000	Independ Lead Mns	.37	.36	.37
1000	Knox Div	.04	.04	.04
1000	Lone Star	.04	.04	.04
1000	McNamara Cresc	.04	.04	.04
3000	Mammoth Div	.20	.20	.20
3000	Marsh Mines Cons	.13	.13	.13
2700	Mason Valley	2⅝	2½	2⅝
6600	Mohican Cop	.68	.65	.67
7000	National Tin	.19	.16	.19
1000	Nevada Ophir	.18	.18	.18
1000	Nevada Silver Horn	.02	.02	.02
1000	New Dominion	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
9700	New York Porcupine	66	63	66
100	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
17000	Ohio Cop	.94	.90	.90
4100	Ray Hercules Mines	1⅝	1½	1½
5000	Red Hills	.05	.05	.05
1500	Red Warren	.55	.53	.55
1000	Rex Cons	.06	.06	.06
2000	Richmond Cop	23	23	23
6000	St Anthony Gold	.68	.68	.68
200	Salida Min	.69	.63	.69

Sales—		High	Low	Last
25000	Sil King Div Reorg	.24	.23	.23
1000	Silver Queen	.44	.44	.44
1000	Silversmith	.46	.46	.46
1000	Simon Silver	.45	.45	.45
9000	Spearhead	.11	.10	.11
1000	Southerland Div	.12	.12	.12
3900	Temiskaming	.46	.45	.45
1300	Tonopah Belmont	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7600	Tonopah Divide	.76	.75	.75
300	Tonopah Ext	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	Tonopah Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2000	Tuolumne Cop	.42	.42	.42
1000	U S Contl Mines	.19	.19	.19
100	Unity Gold	5	5	5
3700	United Eastern	2	1⅞	2
500	United Imperial	.87	.86	.86
4000	United Verde Ext	28¼	28	28
500	West End Cons	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5000	West End Ext	.03	.02	.02
300	Yukon Alaska	34	32	32
13100	Yukon Gold	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
1000	Belcher Div	.02	.02	.02
170000	Comstock Tunnel	.21	.19	.21
1000	Hasbrouch Min	.05	.05	.05
2000	Job Cons	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3000	Tarbox	.06	.06	.06
1300	Utah Apex	6	5⅞	6
5000	Wettlaufer	.14	.14	.14

BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

1	Allied Packer 6s	63	63	63
1	Alum 7s '25	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	do 7s '33	106	106	106
1	Am Lt & Trac 6s	108	108	108
2	Am T & T 6s '24	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Anaconda C 7s '29	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Anglo Am Oil 7½s	103	103	103
95	Armour & Co 5½s	90⅜	89⅞	90
3	Atl Gulf & W I 5s	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
5	Beaver Board 8s	81	80½	80½
1	Beaver Prod 7½s	100	100	100
1	Beth Steel 7s '35	102½	102½	102¼
1	Can Nat Ryy eq 7s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	Cent Steel 8s	107½	107½	107½
4	Columbia Graph 8s	27½	27¼	27½
1	Con Gas Balt 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7	Cons Textile 8s	99	99	99
8	Weere & Co 7½s	102	102	102
1	Det City Gas 6s	100	100	100
1	Det Edison 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
17	Dunlap Tr & Rub 7s	96½	95¾	96½
4	Fisher Body 6s 1925	99½	99½	99½
5	do 6s 1926	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
7	Gair, Robert 7s	96⅜	96½	96½
2	Galena Sig Oil 7s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6	Grand Trunk 6½s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	Maracaibo 7s new	200	200	200
23	Morris & Co 7½s	100	98	100
1	National Acme 7½s	96	96	96
3	Phil El 6s	104	104	104
12	Pub Ser Cor NJ 7s	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1	Shawsheen 7s	104½	104½	104½
1	Sloss Sheffield 6s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5	South Cal Edi 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
4	S O N Y 7s 1925	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1	S O N Y 7s 1931	108¼	108¼	108¼
15	Swift & Co 5s	90⅜	90¼	90¼
9	Nn Oil Prod 8s	102	100½	102
1	Valvoline 7s	103	103	103
1	N Y Lack 4½s wi	96¼	96¼	96¼
8	Pub Ser El 6s wi	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝

FOREIGN BONDS

1	Argentine 7s 1923	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8	King Nether 6s	99½	99½	99½
2	Rep Peru 8s	100	100	100
1	Swiss 5½s	103	103	103
500	West Feed Mfg	5½	5¼	5¼

Total sales of stocks, 584,700 shares. Total sales of bonds, $300,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr.14	Last Apr.13
Allouez	27	27	27	27	..
Am Pneu pf	18	18	18	18	..
An. Sugar pf	106	106	106	106	106½
Am T & T	122¾	123	122¾	123	123
Am Wool pf	106	106	105½	106	106
Am Wool rts	.42	.45	.40	.40	.40
Amoskeag	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
Arcadian	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¾
Ariz Com	13⅛	13½	13	13	13
Beth Steel	65½	65½	65½	65½	..
Bingham	17	17	17	17	..
Bos Elev	80	80	80	80	80½
Bos El pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	97
Bos & Albany	144½	144½	144½	144½	145
Bos & Me	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Bos & M pf	30	30	30	30	29½
Cal & Ariz	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	61
Cal & Hecla	360	360	359	359½	360
Connor J T	24	24	24	24	24¾
Cop Range	41½	41½	40¾	40¾	41
Davis Daly	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
Eastern Mfg	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¼
Eastern S S	114½	115	114½	115	114¼
E Bos Land	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
East Butte	8⅜	8⅜	8	8½	8⅛
E Mass Ry	31½	31½	31½	31½	31
E Mass ctf	42¾	42¾	42½	42¾	42¾
Edison Elec	167	167½	167	167½	167
Franklin	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
Gen Motors	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
Gen Elec	180⅝	180⅝	180⅝	180⅝	181⅝
Hardy	28⅞	29½	28¾	29½	29½
Hood Rubber	59	59	59	59	59
Int Cotton	15	15	15	15	..
Int oCt pf	56	56	56	56	56
Int Prod pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
Island Creek	111⅜	111⅜	111	111	111⅛
Island Crk pf	100	100	100	100	100½
Isle Royale	28	28	28	28	..
Kerr Lake	3	3	3	3	..
Keweenah	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
Lake Copper	4	4½	4	4½	..
Libby McN	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅛
Loew's Theat	10	10	10	10	..
Mass Consol	3	3	3	3	..
Mass Gas	83⅝	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	83⅞
do pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	70¼
May Old Col	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
Miss Riv Pw	24	24	24	24	24
Mohawk	61	61	60¼	60½	60½
Nat Leather	7	7	7	7	7⅛
N E Oil	.75	.97	.70	.97	..
North Butte	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
Ojibway	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
Old Colony	80	80	79	79	80
Old Domin	27¼	27¼	26	26	..
Orpheum Cir	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
Osceola	36	36	36	36	..
Pacific Mills	95	96	95	96	96
Pocahontas	15	15	15	15	15¼
Sup & Boston	2	2⅛	2	2	..
Swift & Co	105	105½	105	105¼	105¾
Swift Inter	19	19	19	19	19
Texas Co	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	..
Trinity	1	1	1	1	..
Un Shoe	50¼	50⅜	50	50⅜	50⅜
Utah Apex	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Utah Consol	2	2	2	2	..
U S Smelt	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	35
U S Smelt pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
US Steel	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅝
Ventura Oil	27	27⅜	27	27¼	27
Walworth	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Wal Watch	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Warren B	32	32¼	32	32¼	32
Winona	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
Wolverine	10	10	10	10	9
BONDS					
Lib 1st 4¼s	97.20	97.22	97.20	97.22	97.28
3rd 4¼s	98.08	98.08	98.08	98.08	98.14
Vic 3¾s	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mass G 4½s	93	93	93	93	93
N E Tel 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Swift 5s	92½	93	92½	92⅞	..
West T & T 5s	94	94	94	94	95

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alvarado	6	6	6
Bagdad Silver	.12	.11	.11
Boston Ely	.59	.57	.59
B. Mont. Corp.	.19	.19	.19
Cadillac	.50	.50	.50
Calaveras	3½	3½	3½
Calumet & Jerome	.17	.17	.17
Chief Cons. Min	4	4	4
Cons. Coppermines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Crystal Cop	1⅞	1¾	1¾
Eureka	.20	.19	.20
Erupcion	3½	3⅜	3½
First National Cop	.45	.45	.45
Gadsden Copper	.70	.70	.70
Hecla Divide	.02	.02	.02
Hecla Mining	9¼	9¼	9¼
Jerome Verde Dev	3	2⅞	2⅞
Mohican Copper	.65	.63	.65
Onondaga	.25	.25	.25
Paymaster	.76	.73	.73
Radio	4½	4½	4½
Ray Hercules	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Ruby Cons	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Salida	.71	.69	.71
United Eastern	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
United Verde Ext	28½	27½	28½
Verde Central Copper	4½	4½	4½
Verde Mines	.33	.31	.31
Yukon Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

Total sales, 16,950 shares.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, April 14—The British Dyestuffs Corporation is installing new plants at the Huddersfield works. The demand for British dyestuffs has increased enormously, due to stoppage of German supply, which has been practically cut off since the occupation of the Ruhr.

TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE

DETROIT, April 14—The Timken-Detroit Axle concern's gross earnings for the first quarter totaled more than $8,000,000, compared with $3,000,000 for the similar period of 1922 and $2,000,000 in the first quarter of 1921.

FLURRY IN OIL STOCKS FEATURES WEEK'S MARKET

Widespread Labor Wage Advances Potential Factor Fraught With Unfavorable Possibilities

NEW YORK, April 14 (Special)—Until the heavy selling occurred in a good-sized group of active speculative oil stocks there did not appear to be much response to the new developments from day to day on the New York Stock Exchange this week. It is true, however, that while the fluctuations were not wide up to that time, the tendency was downward. Whether there was more liquidation than short selling, of course, could not be determined. It might be a fair guess that the selling was pretty evenly divided between the two accounts.

The advance of 11 per cent in the wages of common labor by the United States Steel Corporation, followed by similar adjustments by other large manufacturers, and the reductions in the prices of crude oil and gasoline in the far west, were the principal announcements prior to the break in the oil shares. While steel wage adjustments were actively and widely discussed, they did not appear to exert the direct and pronounced influence on prices for stocks that was so noticeable for a day or so in the case of the petroleum price reductions.

What Wage Raises Mean

The advance in the wages of day laborers in the steel industry is both significant and capable of various interpretations. First of all, it furnishes additional proof of the steadily increasing scarcity of that kind of workers. This was pretty generally known already. It also calls attention to the inevitable bidding for that class of labor from now on by the great manufacturing industries, the railroads in carrying out their comprehensive program for reconditioning roadbed and equipment, and the farmers to carry forward their spring sowing and planting.

While no one can deny that all these situations unite in spelling business activity in this country on a large scale, and which promises to expand still further, conservative and far-sighted observers are raising the question as to whether they can be interpreted altogether as favorable influences in the stock market.

It is easy to see, for instance, that if the present tendency in the supply of and demand for labor continues, a competitive condition would arise which would unduly advance wage scales and reduce efficiency proportionately. Already there are strikes and rumors of strikes. Careful students of such conditions and probabilities, and of their bearing on the market for securities, cannot fail to realize that higher prices for labor and materials mean correspondingly higher prices for finished products, some falling off in buying, and more money with which to carry on business, without any further increase in the volume. The money that is being used for this purpose cannot be available at the same time for speculation in stocks.

Money Market

For a while at least the rates for call money were substantially above the surprisingly low rates of last week. There was no material change in quotations on time loans until yesterday, when the bid and ask price dropped ¼ each to 5@5¼ per cent. While at the moment even the leading authorities are not making very definite predictions regarding the immediate future of the money market, it would not seem logical to look for abnormally low rates for any length of time. Business activity is too great and prices for pretty much everything are getting on too high a level for that to be possible, except in the event of heavy and general liquidation in commodities, as well as in securities. If that were to happen, in all probability business would go forward on a considerably reduced scale. The further reductions on rediscounts by the Federal Reserve System attracted special attention.

The adjustments downward in the prices of crude oil and gasoline were not surprising to anyone who had followed the trend of the industry. Production has been on a larger scale, while the severe and protracted winter weather cut down the consumption of gasoline perceptibly. As a result the producers find themselves with large stocks. Hence the reductions.

Oil Shares Position

The effect of them on the market for highly speculative oil shares could not have been surprising either. Prices for these issues had been advanced notably and rapidly on predictions of a series of price advances for crude petroleum and its most important products. Instead of advances, reductions have come. How far they will be carried will depend naturally upon the effect on business of those already made.

Special importance could not be attached to the transactions in railroad stocks. Their firmness was gratifying, but speculators would like to see much greater activity in that group. Even conservative observers are still predicting it. The response so far to the comprehensive program announced last week by the railroads for giving service has been satisfactory. Although expenses will continue light, much better net returns for March and April are expected than were shown for February. Railway executives fear hostile legislation and realize that difficulty will be experienced in securing the labor, even at increased prices, to recondition their roadbeds and equipment. Still, relying upon the good sense of the American people, they are going forward hopefully.

Business Prospers

Unquestionably realization of the large volume of business being done and in prospect in the steel industry give steadiness and firmness to the steel shares. Concrete proof of actual conditions were furnished by the tonnage figures of the United States Steel Corporation, showing unfilled orders as of March 31 of 7,403,332 tons.

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, April 14, 1923

Yr. 1923 High	Yr. 1923 Low	Div. $	Company	†Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
82	67	4	Adams Express	500	73½	67	73½	— ⅞
19½	13	..	Ad Rumely	600	16	15⅜	16	—1
72⅞	67½	4	Air Reduction	3500	70⅜	68⅜	69⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	12⅞	..	Ajax Rubber	9600	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅜
¾	⅜	..	Alaska Gold	1600	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¾	1	..	Alaska Juneau	3200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
80	71½	4	*Allied Chem	4800	74⅛	71⅞	72⅞	—1⅛
112	109	7	Allied Chem pf	1900	109½	109	109	— ⅞
51¼	45	4	Allis-Chalmers	500	49½	48⅜	49⅛	— ⅜
97½	94½	7	Allis-Chalmers pf	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ¼
36⅞	24	..	Am Ag Chem	1300	28⅝	26	26⅞	+ ⅜
68⅞	51	..	Am Ag Chem pf	100	55	55	55	
55	54	..	Am Bk Note pf	100	54	54	54	— ⅝
49½	36	3	Am Beet Sugar	1100	45⅝	44	44	—1
60	37	..	Am Bosch	9400	50⅝	47	49½	+1½
85⅛	70⅜	..	Am Brake S	600	79½	77½	79½	— ½
110	106⅜	5	Am Brake S pf	200	108⅝	107½	107½	+ ½
25½	23	7	Am Chain A	4600	26	23	23½	—1½
106	73½	..	Am Can	64900	98¾	95¼	97½	— ¼
115	107	6	Am Can pf	300	108	107	108	— ⅝
189	178	7	Am Car & F	1600	180	178	180	
125⅞	119¼	12	Am Car & F pf	100	120	120	120	—1
9⅜	5⅝	7	Am Chicle	2100	8½	7	8⅝	+1¼
20⅞	12⅞	..	Am Cotton Oil	7200	14⅞	12⅝	14	— ⅝
33⅞	23	..	Am Cotton Oil pf	3500	26	22	26	
143⅞	123	..	Am Express	1900	131	123	126	—6
13⅞	11	3	Am Hide & Lea	500	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
74⅞	61	..	Am Hide & L pf	2600	64⅝	61	61	—5
111½	98½	..	Am Ice	1000	108	105⅝	107	—2
33⅞	24⅞	7	Am Inter Corp	10800	32⅜	30⅜	31⅝	+ ⅜
13	11⅛	..	Am La France	1500	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅜
38	29⅞	1	Am Linseed	2600	32⅜	30¾	31½	—1⅛
59	49	..	Am Linseed pf	2300	52	49	50½	—1⅛
139⅞	120¼	..	Am Loco	13700	136⅛	132½	135	— ⅝
122	116⅞	6	Am Loco pf	100	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	— ½
59⅞	49⅞	7	Am Metals	900	51⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—2
117	115	3	Am Metals pf	100	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅛
86⅞	76	7	Am Radiator	1200	84⅝	83	84	+1⅝
100⅛	97	4	Am R Mills pf	700	97	97	97	— ⅛
9⅜	6⅞	7	Am Safety Raz	5200	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅞	17	..	Am Ship & C	4300	18½	17	17	—1
69⅞	53	..	Am Smelt	7500	64½	62⅜	64¼	
102⅞	98¼	7	Am Smelt pf	600	100	99½	99⅞	+ ⅜
40⅞	35½	8	Am Steel Found	10500	40½	38⅞	40½	+ ½
105¼	100⅛	7	Am Stl Found pf	100	100½	100½	100½	—1½
85	76	..	Am Sugar	2000	79⅞	78⅛	79	—1
108⅜	106	7	Am Sugar pf	400	107	106¼	106¼	—1⅛
58⅞	53⅜	5	Am Tel & C	500	54⅝	53⅝	54	—1
125½	121¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	6400	123	122⅛	123	+ ⅛
38½	27⅞	..	Am W W & E	8700	38½	32⅞	34⅞	— ½
60	48½	..	Am W W 6% pf	6500	60	56¼	57	— ⅞
93	85⅝	7	Am W W 7% pf	1200	91	91	91	
		..	Am Woolen rts	5700	⅛	⅜	⅜	
109⅝	94	7	Am Woolen	40700	103	98½	101	—2¼
111⅞	105⅛	7	Am Woolen pf	1200	110	105⅛	105⅜	—4⅞
34	26	..	Am Writ Paper pf	600	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—1
19⅛	15	..	Am Zinc	600	15⅝	15	15	—1⅝
58½	48¼	..	Am Zinc pf	500	53⅞	52	52	—1
53⅝	46⅞	..	Anaconda	27700	50	48½	49½	— ½
24⅞	14⅞	..	Ann Arbor	100	19	19	19	
45	32⅞	..	Ann Arbor pf	1500	44⅝	41⅝	42	+2⅛
1	..	..	Assets Real	500	½	½	½	— ⅛
89	62⅞	..	*Asso Dry G	5900	84½	82½	83½	+1½
93½	88⅞	7	Asso D G 2d pf	100	92	92	92	
18⅞	16	..	Arnold Cons	6400	18⅞	17⅛	18	+ ½
134	111	6	Asso Oil	1400	115	111	114¾	+ ½
105¼	100	6	Atchison	2700	102⅜	101⅛	101⅞	+ ⅜
90⅞	87½	5	Atchison pf	1200	89⅝	89	89½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	..	At B & A	1900	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
127	110½	7	Atl Coast L	400	118	116½	118	+2
3⅛	1⅝	..	Atl Fruit	300	3	2⅝	2½	— ½
2⅞	1½	..	Atl Fruit ctf	1200	2½	2¼	2½	+ ½
34	18⅞	..	Atl, G & W I	2600	29	26⅝	28	+ ½
27	14⅞	..	Atl, G & W I pf	700	21½	21	21	—3
160	119	4	Atl Ref	1000	132	127	127	
120	117	7	Atl Ref pf	100	115½	115½	115½	—1¼
170	150	12	Atlas Powder	400	170	161⅛	170	+14½
20¼	15⅜	..	Atlas Tack	100	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
35½	28⅞	..	Austin Nichols	2300	30½	28½	29½	—1½
89½	84⅞	7	Austin Nichols pf	200	85	84½	84½	
4½	2	..	Auto Sales	100	3	3	3	
14½	12½	..	Auto Sales pf	400	13½	12½	12¼	—1¼
27½	22⅞	..	Auto Knitter	14500	27½	25⅝	27⅛	+1⅛
144½	129¼	7	Baldwin Loco	75200	140⅞	137¼	140	
57⅞	40⅞	..	Balt & Ohio	13600	57⅝	50⅞	52⅝	+1⅜
60⅞	57⅜	4	Balt & Ohio pf	900	59⅞	58¼	58½	—1⅛
35	24⅞	..	Barnsdall A	6000	27½	24½	26	—1
22	17	..	Barnsdall B	1800	17½	17	17¾	
⅞	¼	..	Batopilas Min	2600	½	¼	⅜	
84¼	51	2.40	Beechnut Pack	4600	77½	73½	77⅜	
71⅞	59¼	5	Beth Steel	27800	65⅞	64¼	65½	— ¼
97⅞	93⅞	7	Beth S 7% pf new	1100	94¾	93⅜	94½	+ ⅜
111¼	107⅞	8	Beth S 8% pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
7⅜	5	..	Booth Fish	900	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	..	Brit Em Steel	100	8	8	8	+ ½
26⅞	23	..	Brit Em S 2d pf	300	23¼	23	23	— ½
121½	109	8	Bklyn Edison	1700	112	111	111½	— ⅝
16⅞	1⅛	..	Bklyn Rap Trans	36500	3⅜	1½	1⅞	—2
13	1⅞	..	Bklyn R T ctfs	29800	2⅞	1⅜	1½	—1⅜
128	109⅞	8	Bklyn Un Gas	800	117½	117	117½	+3½
65⅞	59⅞	..	Brown Shoe	2700	63½	61½	63	+ ½
99	95½	7	Brown Shoe pf	300	96	95½	95½	— ⅝
144⅜	138	10	Burns Bros	900	141⅝	140	140½	+ ½
48	36⅞	2	Burns Bros B	500	38⅝	36⅝	38½	+1
108	104⅞	7	Burns Bros pf	100	107	107	107	— ⅛
120	120	7	Burns Bros pr pf	100	120	120	120	
96¼	92¼	7	Bush Term pf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	+2
11⅞	9	..	Butte Cop & Z	3800	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅜
37⅞	29½	½	Butte & Sup	1800	32⅝	31⅝	32	
21⅞	17½	2	Butterick Co	300	19	18	18¼	— ½
9⅛	6⅞	..	Caddo Oil	600	7¼	7	7	
90	79½	6	Cal Pack	900	81⅝	81	81⅝	— ⅝
104⅛	66⅞	7	Cal Pet	57500	98⅝	90	93½	—5½
110	94⅞	7	Cal Pet pf	2500	104	100¼	100⅝	—3½
12⅞	9⅝	..	Callahan Zinc	12400	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
66	52	..	Calumet & Ariz	400	61½	60	61	
151¼	140¼	10	Can Pacific	13600	151¼	148¾	141¼	+2½
85	69⅞	7	Case Th M 7% pf	500	85	84	85	+3½
40½	32⅞	..	Cent Leather	7700	35¼	33¼	34½	— ½
79⅞	66⅞	..	Cent Leath pf	3200	74¾	72	72	—2½
231	201	10	Cent of N J	500	205	201	201¼	—11½
50½	42¼	4	Cerro de Pasco	17100	49⅝	48	48⅞	+ ⅝
48½	40⅞	..	Certain-Teed Prod	1300	48½	48¼	48½	+3½
36⅞	32	..	Century Rib	2600	36	34¼	35¼	+1¼
98⅛	97	..	Century Rib pf	100	97	97	97	—1½
76	61⅞	6	Chandler Mot	8500	72¼	69¼	71	
76⅝	69	4	Ches & Ohio	1600	71½	70⅝	71⅝	+1⅝
104⅞	101⅞	6½	Ches & Ohio pf	800	102¾	102	102½	
2⅞	2½	..	Chi & Alton	1200	2½	2¼	2½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	..	Chi & Alton pf	700	4⅝	4¼	4½	— ½
38⅞	26⅞	..	Chi & E Ill	200	35½	35½	35½	— ⅝
38⅞	26⅞	..	Chi & E Ill	200	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
7	4	..	Chi Gr Western	1600	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
17	8⅞	..	Chi Gr Western pf	600	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅝
26⅞	20½	..	Chi M & St Paul	5300	23¾	22¼	23¾	+ ½
45½	32⅞	..	Chi M & St P pf	7600	40½	38⅞	40½	+ ½
88	77	5	Chi & Northwest	2100	81½	80½	81¼	— ¼
118	115	7	Chi & Northw pf	100	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅝
90⅝	82⅞	5	Chi Pneu Tool	3900	85½	83	83⅝	— ¾
37⅞	31½	..	Chi R I & P	5900	33¾	32¼	33⅝	— ⅝
85	79	6	Chi R I & P 6% pf	800	80½	79	80	+ ½
95	89⅝	7	Chi R I & P 7% pf	600	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	27½	2½	Chile Copper	17800	28½	27¼	27¾	— ¼
31⅞	24⅝	..	Chino Copper	5900	28¼	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
76¼	65⅞	5	Cluett Peabody	1400	73½	72	72	—1½
31⅞	25¼	..	Colo Fuel & Iron	200	27	27	27	— ½
45½	38	3	Colo South	200	39	39	39	— ½
60	58⅞	..	Colo South 1st pf	100	57	57	57	—1⅜
114	103⅞	6	Col Gas & Elec	4000	109	107½	109	+ ⅝
2⅞	..	..	Col Graph	7700	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
12½	8½	..	Col Graph pf	1200	9½	8½	8½	—1½
83½	69½	6	Comp Tab & Rec	10400	83⅛	80⅜	81	— ⅝
46	35½	4	Com Solvents A	100	35½	35½	35½	
22¼	15⅞	..	Conley Tin Foil	100	15½	15½	15½	—1½
⅞	⅞	..	Con Distrib	300	¼	¼	¼	
69⅝	60	5	Con Gas	54100	66⅝	64⅝	66⅝	+ ⅞
92	90	..	Con Coal md	100	90	90	90	—2
12½	9	..	Cont Motors	16700	11¼	10⅛	10½	— ⅜
14½	10⅞	..	Con Textile	12300	12⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅝
50⅞	43⅞	..	Con Can	12800	48½	45⅝	48½	+1⅝
103½	92	6	Con Ins	200	100	100	100	
139⅛	122⅞	6	Corn Prod Ref	19600	128	124½	126⅝	— ⅜
62⅞	50⅞	4	Cosden & Co	77600	59½	54¾	56	—3
109⅝	101	7	Cosden & Co pf	500	106½	105	105	—1½
12½	8⅝	..	Cuban Dom	17600	11⅝	9¾	10	— ½
84½	67½	..	Crucible	33700	82⅝	78	82¼	+2¼
94½	88½	7	Crucible pf	200	91½	91	91½	+ ½
20	12⅝	..	Cuba Cane Sug	14600	18⅝	17¼	17½	+ ½
64¼	37½	..	Cuba Cane Sug pf	22000	62½	60¼	60½	— ½
37⅝	23½	..	Cuban-Am Sug	24600	35¾	34	34¾	+ ½
102½	99¼	7	Cuban-Am Sug pf	700	100⅛	99¼	99⅝	— ⅜
38½	29	..	Davison Chem	1200	31½	30¾	31½	+ ½
28	23⅜	..	De Beers Mines	2800	27⅛	26	27	+ ½
73½	70	3	Deere pf	100	71½	71½	71½	+1
124½	103	9	Del & Hudson	1900	113	110⅝	110½	—4½
130½	118½	6	Del Lack & W	1300	121¼	119	120	—1½
111	106	8	Detroit Edison	200	107½	106½	107½	+1½
44⅛	39¾	2	Dome Mines	2600	43½	42½	42⅞	+ ½
3¼	2⅜	..	Dul, S S & A	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
5⅝	3⅞	..	Dul, S S & A pf	600	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	—1½
124½	106⅛	6	Du Pont	19400	128½	120¼	127½	+6⅞
89¼	84¼	6	*Du Pont deb	1100	89¾	87½	87½	+ ½
115¾	89¾	5	Eastman Kodak	3200	113¾	112	112	—1½
67½	54	4	Elec Stor Bat	10400	65⅛	62⅝	64⅝	— ½
20⅝	15	..	Elk Horn Coal	1200	15½	15	15	+ ½
7½	5	..	Emerson-Brant	500	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
30½	25½	..	Emerson-Brant pf	200	27	26¾	26¾	—1½
94¾	71½	5	Endicott Johnson	1700	73⅝	72¼	73	— ⅛
118	112	7	Endicott-John pf	100	112	112	112	—1
13½	10⅛	..	Erie	7700	12⅛	11⅛	11¾	— ⅛
20⅝	15	..	Erie 1st pf	4000	19	18	18¾	+ ¾
15	11⅛	..	Erie 2d pf	1000	13½	12½	12½	
31	26	2	Ex Buffet	100	27	27	27	
13	9⅛	..	Fairbanks	300	11	10⅛	10¼	—1⅞
93	82¾	8	Famous Player	8800	89¾	87	88⅜	— ½
99¾	94⅞	8	Famous Player pf	500	97¾	96⅛	97¼	+ ¾
60½	44	7	Fed Min & S pf	1800	53¼	49	53⅛	+2⅛
138	102	6	Fid & P F Ins	200	125	125	125	— ¼
10⅝	7⅝	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	1900	9	8⅝	8⅞	
21	15	..	Fisher Body rts	300	17	16⅝	16⅝	
101½	96⅛	8	Fisher Body O pf	500	99	98⅞	99	
16½	13¼	..	Fisk Rubber	5000	14	13½	13¾	
41⅝	37¾	..	Fleischmann	3800	39½	38¼	38½	— ½
22	17¾	..	Freeport-Texas	5300	18¾	17⅞	17¾	
54	41½	..	General Asphalt	41500	51⅝	46¼	48⅛	—1⅝
83	76	5	General Asphalt pf	1300	81½	76½	78	—1⅜
71⅞	66	3	Gen Am Tk Car	500	68¾	66⅝	66¾	—2½
103½	100	7	Gen Am Tk Car pf	400	100⅞	100¼	100¼	— ⅞
89	73	4	Gen Baking	700	81	79	79	—3
190⅛	178	12	General Electric	3600	183	180¾	180½	— ⅛
12	11	.60	Gen Elec 6% Spec	400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
15¾	13¼	1.20	General Motors	92100	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
88⅞	83¾	6	Gen Motors pf	900	88⅞	88	88⅞	+ ⅞
90	83⅞	6	Gen Motors 6% deb	8570	89¾	89	89¾	+ ⅝
105	96¾	7	Gen Motors 7%	6800	105	104	104	— ½
48½	41	..	Gimbel Bros	200	45½	45½	45½	— ½
102¼	96⅝	7	*Gimbel Bros pf	700	100	98½	98½	+ ½
12⅝	9⅝	..	Glidden Co	900	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
51	50	..	Goodyear pf	1100	50⅜	50⅛	50½	— ¼
99	96⅛	8	Goodyear pr pf	1000	96⅝	96½	96½	
7⅞	4⅞	..	Goldwyn Pictures	16300	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+ ⅝
41⅛	34	..	Goodrich	2300	39½	37½	39	+ ¾
92½	84	7	Goodrich pf	600	90¾	90½	90½	
33	23	..	Granby Mining	900	30¾	29½	30½	—1⅝
15⅝	11	..	Gray & Davis	1200	13½	12¼	12⅝	
80	71	5	Great Northern pf	4600	75	73⅛	75	+ ½
108¼	105	..	Gt West Sug pf	200	105½	105	105⅛	— ½
36	30	..	Great North Ore	3600	33	32½	33	+ ⅝
14½	9⅝	..	Guan Sugar	1500	11¼	10⅝	10¾	— ½
101	98	8	Guan Sug pf	100	98	98	98	
62¾	44½	..	Gulf, M & N pf	600	57	56½	56½	— ½
104⅝	78	4	Gulf States Steel	23400	100⅞	97⅞	99⅜	— ¼
105⅝	101	7	Gulf States 1st pf	200	105	105	105	—1½
2	¾	..	Habirshaw El Co	5500	2	1	1½	+ ⅛
95¼	83½	7	Hartman	400	90¼	88⅝	88⅝	
41½	36	8	Hayes Wheel	7500	40⅞	38⅝	40½	+ ½
23⅝	18⅞	..	Hendee Mfg	1200	20	19	19½	—1½
79⅝	68	6	Homestake Mining	300	70	68¼	68½	— ½
78	62	..	Houston Oil	12500	68¼	62	64½	—2⅜
32¾	25⅝	2	Hudson Motor	6800	29⅞	28	29⅞	— ⅜
29½	22½	1	*Hupp Motor	1200	27	26½	27	— ⅝
5⅜	2¾	..	Hydraulic Steel	5000	3⅛	2⅜	2½	— ½
117½	110	7	Illinois Cent	800	113½	113⅛	113⅛	— ½
19	13	..	Indiahoma	2900	15½	14	14	—1⅝
8½	5⅜	..	Indian Ref	3900	8⅝	7	7½	
43⅝	33	3	Inspiration Cop	3400	38	37	37½	— ⅝
⅝	⅛	..	Inter Consol	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
22½	15	..	Inter Rapid Tran	3100	21	18¾	19	—1¾
124½	119¾	8	Inger Rand	10	120	120	120	
39⅞	30	..	Int Agricultur pf	500	32	30¼	31⅝	+ ⅝
44	34½	3	Int Cement	3100	41	40	40	—1
27⅛	23½	2	Int Combust	4300	26½	25¼	25⅝	— ⅝
98½	87⅝	5	Int Harv	900	90	88	88½	—1⅝
116¼	113	7	Int Harv pf	400	114	113	113	—2
11⅝	8⅝	..	Int Mer Marine	3600	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜	+ ½
47	35⅝	3	Int Mer Marine pf	16700	40¼	35⅝	37½	—2⅝
16¼	14	..	Int Nickel	4600	15	14	14⅛	— ⅝
78⅝	69¾	6	Inter Nickel pf	100	76	76	76	—1
58⅝	47½	..	Int Paper	14100	52¼	47½	49⅝	—3⅛
75½	69	6	Int Paper pf sta	800	70½	69	69¼	—2⅜
70⅝	65¼	2	Int Shoe	900	70⅝	70⅝	70½	+ ¼
19½	14¼	..	Invincible Oil	20400	18⅝	17	17¾	—1¼
41½	35	..	Intertype	300	35½	35	35	—1
58½	51½	..	Iron Prod	7000	54¼	52½	53	
110⅞	99⅞	8	Iron Prod pf	100	103	103	103	—3
⅝	⅛	..	Island Oil & T	1300	⅛	⅛	⅛	
109¼	107	7	Jones & L pf	500	107½	107	107½	+ ½
3½	1¼	..	Kans & Gulf	1700	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	18½	..	Kan City South	400	22	21	22	+ ⅛
45⅝	38	..	Kayser, Julius	700	39⅝	38½	39½	— ⅝
62⅛	46½	..	Kelly Spring T	47900	61⅜	57	60¼	+1½
108	102⅜	8	Kelly Spr T 8% pf	300	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	— ½
117½	101	6	Kelsey Wheel	100	105	105	105	— ¼
45	35	3	Kennecott Cop	29600	40⅞	39⅞	40⅜	— ½
11⅜	8⅜	..	Keystone Tire	15200	10⅜	9⅝	10½	+ ⅝
274½	177	7	Kresge Co, SS	400	220	220	220	—5
40	35½	..	Kinney G R	100	35½	35½	35½	— ½
87	80½	7	Laclede Gas	600	81	80½	80½	— ½
74	68	..	Lake E&W pf ctfs	100	68	68	68	
31¾	27½	..	Lee Rubber	2800	31½	29¼	30½	+ ⅝
71⅝	63½	3½	Lehigh Valley	4500	66½	64½	66½	+2
74⅞	58⅝	4	Lima Loco W	17500	73	70½	71⅞	— ⅛
21¼	18½	..	Loews Inc	3800	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
11¾	8	..	Loft Inc	2100	8½	8⅛	8½	
62¼	51⅞	..	Loose Wiles	700	55¾	52⅝	52⅝	—2⅞
155	130	7	Louis & Nash	1100	144	141	144	+3
94	58¼	4	Mack Truck Inc	15400	93⅝	89¼	91½	
99¼	92½	7	Mack Truck 1st pf	200	96⅝	96	95⅞	— ½
92	84	7	Mack Truck 2d pf	100	89	89	89	—1
121	105	7	Mackay	200	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	—2⅛
71½	61⅛	4	Macy & Co	4500	69	66	68⅞	+2
38¾	22⅝	2	Magma Cop	*1000	35⅛	34⅞	35½	— ⅞
40	32½	..	Mallinson	4700	36	33¾	35⅝	+1⅞
75¼	43½	..	Manati Sugar	5500	71	68	69¾	—1⅛
90	82	7	Manati Sugar pf	100	86	86	86	
90	88½	8	Manila Elec	400	89¼	88⅝	89	
66	50	4	Man Elec Supply	400	59	58	59	—3
57	45¼	7	Man Elec gtd	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
42⅞	39⅞	..	Man Elev m g	2150	41⅞	40½	41⅞	+1⅞
4⅞	4½	..	Man Elev script	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
47⅞	43⅞	3	Man Shirt	500	46	45½	45½	+ ½
22	8½	..	Market St Ry	300	16½	16½	16½	—1½
56¼	21½	..	Market St Ry 2 pf	100	42	42	42	
87	66⅞	6	Market S R pr pf	500	79¾	77½	78	—1
59⅝	27¼	4	Marland Oil	216000	57¼	50	50¼	—5⅝
16	9½	..	Marlin Rock	400	10	9⅝	10	—1¼
37¼	27½	3	Martin-Perry	55800	37¼	34	36	+1⅜
64½	49½	..	Math Alkali	1900	58⅝	55¼	57	—1
99½	93½	7	Met Edison pf	100	97	97	97	
63¼	43⅝	..	Maxwell Mot A	8900	59⅜	56⅜	58	— ½
21	14½	..	Maxwell Mot B	13200	20⅜	19	19⅞	— ½
78⅝	67½	5	May Dept Stores	4100	73⅞	71¾	72½	—1½
119	116	7	May Dept Stor pf	100	116	116	116	
20	17⅜	1	McIntyre Mines	2900	19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	16½	2	Mex Seaboard	4400	18⅞	17⅜	17½	—1
19⅝	15⅝	2	Mex Seabd ctf	1300	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅞
293	265	16	Mexican Pet	200	289	288	289	+1
30½	26⅝	2	Miami Cop	18500	30¼	27½	30	+2¼
12½	11	1.20	Middle States O	25100	11⅝	10¼	11¼	— ⅜
32¾	27	..	Midvale Steel	14700	32¾	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	..	Minn & St L	800	7⅛	7	7	
73½	60¼	4	M St P & S S M	100	68	68	68	— ⅜
12	9	..	Mo K & T	100	9	9	9	—1½
17	13½	..	M O K & T new	12300	14½	13½	14¼	— ¼
45½	37	..	M O K&T pf new	2400	40	37⅞	37⅞	—2⅛
19⅝	15¼	..	Mo Pacific	2200	16⅜	16	16½	
49	41½	..	Mo Pacific pf	2200	43	41¾	43	
26	20⅝	..	Mont Ward & Co	10400	24½	23⅝	23¾	— ½
75	65½	3	Mont Power	1200	69	67¼	67¼	—2⅞
29⅝	17¾	1½	Moon Motor	4600	28½	27	28¼	+1¼
14	11	1	Mother Lode C	17300	12	11¼	11⅝	— ⅜
29⅞	22	..	Mullin's Body	200	27½	27½	27½	— ½
114½	75⅛	10	Nash Motors	2900	108½	106	107⅞	—1½
101¾	98	7	Nash Mot A	100	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅜
18⅛	11	..	Nat Acme	1300	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
43¾	38	3	Nat Biscuit	8300	42¾	41½	42	— ⅛
125	120¾	7	Nat Biscuit pf	200	120½	120¼	120½	+ ⅛
104	97	7	Nat Cl & Su pf	150	98	97	97	—1
1½	1	..	Nat Condit & C	1700	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
73	65	6	Nat En & Stamp	5900	69⅞	68¼	69⅝	
136⅝	124	8	Nat Lead	1700	131¼	127¾	129	—2½
114½	110¾	7	Nat Lead pf	500	111¼	111	111	
9⅝	6⅝	..	Nat Rail Mex 1 pf	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅝
4½	2⅞	..	Nat Rail Mex 2 pf	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ½
37¾	36½	..	Nat Dept Stores	5200	40½	37	40½	+2⅝
97⅞	94½	7	Nat Dept S pf	500	97½	96	97½	+2½
18⅝	14	..	Nevada Con	2600	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅜
105	84	7	N O T & M	4300	99½	95⅛	99½	+ ⅜
51½	46	4	N Y Air Brake A	1000	49½	48½	49½	+ ⅜
40	26⅝	..	N Y Air Brake	2600	39½	36⅝	39	+ ½
100¼	93	5	N Y Central	11900	94⅜	93⅝	94⅜	+ ⅜
76	74½	..	N Y C & St L ctfs	200	74½	74½	74½	—1½
52¼	46	5	N N & H R R	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	—1¼
90	87	7	N N & H R R pf	100	87	87	87	—1
27	21¼	2½	N Y Dock	300	23½	23	23	—3
51½	46	5	N Y Dock pf	200	50	50	50	+ ⅛
22½	16¼	..	N Y N H & H	4800	19⅝	18½	19	— ½
21⅝	18½	..	N Y O & W	800	19	18½	19	+ ½
109	106½	7	Niag Falls pf	200	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ½
117⅝	109½	7	Norf & West	800	110½	109½	110½	— ¼
100¼	97⅝	5	N Y L & W	20	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
24½	21⅞	..	North Am Co	66900	24¼	22½	24¼	+1¼
48½	44½	3	North Am Co pf	1000	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
81½	72	5	North Pac	5300	75⅛	74	75	
29⅞	25	..	Nova Scotia S	200	25½	25	25½	—2½
10½	9⅛	.50	Nunnally	200	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6½	..	Ohio B & B	800	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	..	Okla Prod & R	8900	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
7	5	..	Ontario Silver	1200	6½	6½	6½	— ½
21¼	17½	..	Orpheum Circuit	1300	19⅝	18½	19¼	— ⅜
89½	84½	8	Orpheum Circuit pf	100	88	88	88	—1½
153	139¾	8	Otis Elev	1300	138	135	138	—2
14⅝	7⅞	..	Otis Steel	10800	13½	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
72¼	47	7	Otis Steel pf	800	66⅜	65½	66⅜	—1⅜
52⅝	36⅝	2	Owens Bottle	12600	50⅛	47½	49⅝	—1⅝
15½	10⅛	.80	Packard Mot	7300	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
99	92½	7	Packard pf	200	93⅝	92	92	—1⅝
2¼	⅞	..	Pac Develop	7200	1½	1	1⅛	
83½	78¾	6	Pac Gas & Elec	400	79	78¾	78½	— ½
48⅞	38½	8	Pac Oil	60600	41¼	38¼	41⅛	+1⅜
93½	68⅝	8	Pan-Am Pet	71600	74½	68⅝	72⅛	—1⅞
86	65	8	Pan-Am Pet "B"	89400	70⅝	65	69	— ⅜
6¼	4	..	Panhandle Ref	1600	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
68	60	8	Panhandle pf	100	61	61	61	
15½	11⅝	..	Parish & Bing	600	13¼	12½	13⅛	+ ¼
47⅝	45⅛	3	Pennsylvania	4000	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	
6	2½	..	Penn Seaboard	44600	6	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅜
94½	89	6	People's Gas	1100	90	89	90	— ⅜
42	40⅝	..	Penn C & C	900	42	41½	42	
41⅞	36	..	Pere Marquette	22900	41	37⅝	40⅞	+3⅜
76⅝	72	5	*Pere Marq pr pf	100	72	72	72	+ ½
70½	64½	5	*Pere Marq pf	300	65½	64½	64½	+ ½
50¼	41⅛	3	Phil Co	6800	48⅝	46⅝	48⅝	+1⅝
45¾	42½	3	Phil Co pf	100	43½	43½	43½	—1
80	70	..	Phillips Jones	100	80	80	80	+5
69⅝	47½	2	Phillips Pet	130100	68⅝	62	62½	—3¼
15¼	11½	..	Pierce-Arrow	3800	13¼	12⅝	13	
35⅝	27¾	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	2500	33¼	32	32⅛	— ⅛
72½	63	..	Pierce-Ar pf wi	400	72	70½	72	—2
6	4	..	Pierce Oil	2800	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅝
44½	37	..	Pierce Oil pf	700	37½	37	37	—3
67⅞	58	4	Pitts Coal	1500	64	63	64	—1⅞
100	98	6	Pitts Coal pf	200	98½	98⅝	98⅝	—1⅝
40⅝	33⅞	..	Pitts & W V	20700	41½	38⅝	41½	+2½
93	89	6	Pitts & W V pf	100	89	89	89	— ¼
96	92	..	Pitts Steel pf	100	98	98	98	+2
134	113	5	Postum Cereal	1600	122	119½	119½	—2½
114¼	110⅛	8	Postum Cereal pf	100	112	112	112	—1
46¾	42	..	Phoenix Hos	800	43	42	42	—2¾
81	58	..	Pressed St Car	300	68	66	66	—2
58⅛	47¼	4	Prod & Ref	101200	56	51⅞	52½	—3
51¼	50⅝	..	Pub Serv N J new	2100	51⅛	50⅝	51	
104	92½	8	Pub Serv N J	11500	102⅞	100¾	101¼	— ¼
108⅝	100	8	Pub Serv N J pf	400	104½	100	104½	—1½
100	100	7	Pub Serv N J pf	100	100	100	100	
133⅞	125	8	Pullman	5900	129	125	126¾	—1⅞
68⅝	43	..	Punta Sugar	23400	67⅝	65⅞	66¼	+ ¼
32	26⅝	2	Pure Oil	19500	28¼	26¾	27⅞	— ⅝
100	96	8	Pure Oil 8% pf	400	97	96	96	—2
123	110	8	Railway St Sp	300	118	116¼	117⅛	— ⅜
34¾	30¼	3.41	Rand Mines	300	30¾	30½	30½	—1¼
17¾	13⅞	..	Ray Copper	2900	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
81⅛	75	4	Reading	3700	77⅞	75½	77⅞	+1⅜
56½	50	2	Reading 1st pf	400	50½	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
56¾	50	2	Reading 2d pf	300	52	51⅞	52	+2
48⅝	33½	..	Rem Typewriter	800	43¼	43	43	—1
18½	15½	..	Rap Tran wi	12500	17½	15¼	15⅝	—1⅜
46	43⅝	..	Rap Tr pf wi	4100	45¼	43½	43⅝	—1⅜
31¾	23⅝	..	Replogle Steel	5200	26⅞	25¾	26⅝	
66⅝	47	..	Republic Steel	38500	65½	61½	64⅝	+2⅝
96⅞	89	..	Republic Stel pf	300	96	95½	96	+ ⅛
27¼	16⅝	..	Reynolds Spring	23800	27	22⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
82	76⅞	7	Robert Reis pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
55½	52½	2.62	Royal Dutch	6000	52⅛	50¾	52¼	
22⅝	18	1	St Joseph Lead	1500	21⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
27	21	..	St L & S F	300	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
50	37	..	St L & S F pf	100	46	45	46	— ⅛
36⅝	28¾	..	St L Southwest	2700	33⅛	31¾	33	+ ⅛
63⅞	56	5	St L Southwest pf	500	60⅛	58¾	60¼	+ ⅜
5	2	..	Santa Cecilia Sug	600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30	18½	..	Savage Arms	1300	29¼	28	28¾	— ⅛
7¾	5⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	2900	7⅝	7	7½	— ½
13½	8⅝	..	Seaboard Air L pf	1500	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
16	12¼	..	Simms Pet	54400	15⅝	13⅜	[illegible]	
34⅝	24½	1.20	Simmons Co	2000	32⅝	31⅛	31¾	— ½
92⅝	83½	..	Sears Roebuck	1000	87⅞	85½	86	—2
113½	110¼	7	Sears Roebuck pf	200	110¼	110¼	110¼	
12½	7⅝	..	Seneca Cop	800	10¼	9⅝	10	— ⅛
10⅞	8	..	Shattuck-Ariz	500	9	9	9	— ⅛
41¼	34⅝	1.55¼	Shell Trans	900	39¼	38⅜	38¾	—1
18⅞	12⅝	1	Shell Un Oil	67200	18⅞	17⅜	17¾	— ½
93⅛	91	6	Shell Un Oil pf	1000	92	91½	92	+ ½
39⅝	31⅞	2	Sinclair Oil	204200	37⅞	34	34⅞	—2⅞
99⅜	96	8	Sinclair Oil pf	300	98¼	98	98½	+ ½
35	29	..	Skelly Oil	45400	34¾	29	29¾	—4¾
57¼	42	..	Sloss Shef St	5100	57⅛	53⅛	57	+2½
90	68	7	Sloss Shef St pf	400	86	85	86	+2¾
64¼	40	..	South P R Sug	1200	61	59	59	—1
95⅛	87	6	Southern Pac	7200	92	89¾	91	
35½	24⅝	..	Southern Rwy	20700	24¼	22⅞	24½	+1
70⅞	64⅝	5	Southern Rwy pf	3100	67½	66	67½	+ ⅜
27½	19	..	Spicer Co	6000	23¼	21⅝	23⅛	+ ⅝
97½	90	8	Spicer Co pf	300	94⅝	94½	94⅝	+ ⅝
90½	80½	5	Stand Mill	200	80⅝	80½	80⅜	—1½
64½	53½	..	Stand Oil Cal	41300	54⅝	51½	53⅛	—1⅛
4½	3½	..	Stand Oil Cal rts	57100	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—1⅜
44⅝	39⅛	1	Stand Oil N J	44400	40½	39	39⅜	— ⅜
118	116	7	Stand Oil N J pf	2000	116½	116	116⅝	+ ⅜
107⅝	85	7	Steel & Tube pf	800	99	96⅛	96⅜	—3⅜
115	109⅝	8	Stern Bros pf	200	112½	112	112	+1
123½	78⅝	8	Stewart-Warner	14000	122	116	120¼	+1
94⅝	62½	7	Stromberg	4400	88¼	84	87½	+1⅛
126⅝	112⅞	10	Studebaker	97000	124⅝	121¼	123⅞	—1
15	7	..	Sub Boat	16800	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	4⅝	..	Superior Oil	2100	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜
99⅝	98	8	Superior St 1st pf	100	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅜
2⅞	1½	..	Sweets Co of Am	8000	2	1½	1⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	10⅝	1	Tenn Cop & Chem	2000	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
52⅞	47½	3	Texas Co	64800	50⅞	48	49	—1⅝
65	57½	5	Texas Gulf Sul	6700	61¼	57¼	60⅝	
29½	19⅝	..	Texas & Pac	2100	26⅝	24¾	26⅜	+1⅛
24⅝	19½	1	Tex Pac C & O	6400	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
19⅞	14½	..	Third Ave	100	15	15	15	+ ⅜
144	120	..	Tidewater Oil	600	128	125¼	126¼	—1⅜
45	33¼	3	Timken	19400	43⅛	40⅜	43	+1⅜
57½	51⅝	..	Tol S L & W pf ct	200	52	52	52	—4⅜
65	58⅞	5	Texas Gulf Sul	6700	61¼	57½	60⅞	— ½
65⅝	58	2	Twin City R T	100	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ½
153½	136	10	Under Type	100	153½	153½	153½	+3½
77½	64	6	Union Bag & P	1900	75½	73	74½	— ⅜
½	⅛	..	Union Oil	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	
TEN—RANGE								
144¾	135½	10	Union Pac	7400	137¾	135⅝	137⅝	+ ⅝
76½	72¼	4	Union Pac pf	200	73½	73¼	73½	+ ⅛
99⅝	81	7	Union Tk Car	300	95	95	95	— ½
114	107	7	Union Tk Car pf	100	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅝
39⅛	33¼	2	United Alloy St	400	37	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅜
183	152½	8	United Fruit	2300	176¾	173	176¾	+1⅛
18⅝	16½	2	United Paperboard	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
21⅝	11⅝	..	†United Rwy Inv	1500	16½	14½	15½	—1⅛
62	26½	..	†United Rwy Inv pf	5800	46	41½	45	—3
34½	29	..	U S C I P & F	1300	30½	29⅝	30½	—1⅝
25	17⅝	..	U S Hoffman	4600	19¾	18⅝	19	+1⅛
73¼	62⅝	..	U S Ind Alco	12200	69⅝	66½	68½	—1
106	88½	6	U S R & Imp	2900	99½	98	99⅛	— ⅝
108⅝	102½	7	U S R & Imp pf	100	104¾	104	104¾	— ⅛
64⅞	55	..	U S Rubber	17600	62½	60¼	61⅞	+ ⅝
105	99	8	*U S Rubber 1st pf	1100	104¼	103½	104	+2⅝
43⅝	32½	..	U S Smelt	2500	36⅝	32½	34½	—2⅝
48⅛	44⅛	3½	U S Smelt pf	200	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅝
109⅝	104	5	U S Steel	60500	107¼	105⅝	106⅜	— ⅛
123½	117⅝	7	U S Steel pf	2300	118½	117⅝	118⅜	+ ⅜
76⅝	62½	4	Utah Copper	3900	71⅝	69⅝	70⅝	—1
24⅞	15⅞	..	Utah Sec	2200	19⅝	17⅞	18⅝	—1
44⅝	33⅝	..	Vanadium	7300	41⅝	39⅝	41	
64	43	..	Van Raalte	400	47	46½	47	—2
98	92	7	Van Raalte 1st pf	100	93	93	93	+1
17	10½	..	Va-Car Chem B	200	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
27	12½	..	Va-Car Chem	5100	15⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅞
59	43½	..	Va-Car Chem pf	3100	46⅝	44⅜	45⅝	—1⅛
68	52½	..	Va I C & C	300	65	62	65	+4
7	5	..	Vulcan Det	100	7	7	7	+1⅛
23	15⅝	½	Vivandou	3100	22⅞	21	22¼	+ ⅜
44⅝	41	2	Waldorf Sys	1600	42⅝	42	42⅜	— ⅜
11½	8¼	..	Wabash	1100	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
34⅝	23½	..	Wabash pf "A"	6300	31½	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅝
22½	16½	..	Wabash pf "B"	200	20	20	20	— ½
15⅝	12½	..	Weber & Heilbr	2300	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
54	45½	6	Wells-Fargo Ex	200	46	46	46	— ½
114¾	111½	..	West Elec pf	300	112¾	111¾	111¾	—1
15	10⅝	..	West Maryland	1700	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	22	..	West Mary 2d pf	300	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
20⅝	16	..	West Pac	600	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
63⅜	56½	6	West Pac pf	620	59⅛	58	58	+ ½
119½	109	7	West Union Tel	400	112	111	112	
120	107	7	West'house A B	500	116½	116	116½	
67⅛	58⅝	4	West'house El	14200	59½	58⅝	59	— ⅛
78	72	4	West'house 1st pf	200	72½	72	72½	—5½
1⅛	⅞	..	West'house rts	12900	1⅛	⅞	1	
10⅝	8¼	..	W & L E	3400	9	8½	9	
30⅝	24½	2	White Eagle Oil	3100	28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
60⅝	48⅝	4	White Motor	5800	58½	56	58	+ ½
5⅝	3	..	White Oil	2500	4½	3⅞	4	
14	10¾	..	Wick Spen	700	11¼	11	11	— ¼
8¼	6½	..	Willys Overland	12800	8¼	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
69½	42½	..	Willys Over pf	12800	67½	61½	66	—1⅞
42⅝	34½	..	Wilson & Co	400	35½	35½	35½	
87	82½	7	Wilson & Co pf	300	82½	82½	82½	— ¾
40	38¼	..	West Penn Co	700	40	38¼	39	
80	75⅛	..	West Penn Co pf	100	80	75⅛	75⅛	
35½	26	..	Wisconsin Cent	900	32⅛	31	32	— ¼
224½	192½	8	Woolworth	500	216¾	214	214	—3
40⅜	30⅝	..	Wor Pump	800	38½	37¼	37⅝	
71½	66½	..	Wor Pump pf B	100	68½	68½	68½	— ½
9⅞	8½	1	Wright Aero	1400	9⅞	9⅝	9½	+ ½
80	70½	4	Youngstown	600	71	70⅝	71	+ ½

*Ex-dividend. ‡Ex-rights. †Sales through Friday.

Total aggregate sales for week: Stocks, 4,766,100 shares; bonds, $54,978,000.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM ACUTE

Railway Age Says Existing Shortage of Equipment Greater Than Realized

Referring to the emergency measures recently adopted by the railways to enable them to handle the maximum practicable freight business this year, the Railway Age, in an editorial in its current issue, expresses the opinion that "the existing shortage of railroad transportation is very much greater than even most close students of the subject realize."

Because estimates are based upon the experience of recent years, says the editorial, they probably understate the amount of traffic that will actually be available in 1923, and therefore minimize rather than magnify the difficulties that must be overcome if the business is to be handled. In the first 11 weeks of 1923 the number of cars loaded exceeded by 7 per cent the number loaded in the corresponding weeks of 1920.

Heavy Traffic Demands

It is therefore estimated by some that the total traffic demands of the year will exceed by 7 per cent the business handled in 1920. But the year 1920 was, and 1923 thus far has been, a year of continuous and large "car shortages." The existence of a "car shortage" is in itself proof that there is more business available than is actually being handled.

The country is now in the midst of a period of business activity. There is no reason for believing that during the last 10 years its potential capacity for production and demand for transportation have increased any less than in earlier decades. If we take any two years of peak business 10 years apart during the last 20 years we find the freight business between these years increased 60 per cent or more. Between 1910 and 1920 the number of tons actually moved one mile increased more than 60 per cent. Between 1906 and 1916 the number of tons moved one mile increased 60 per cent. Between 1903 and 1913 the number of tons moved one mile increased 75 per cent.

A 60 Per Cent Increase

These statistics show it is reasonable to estimate that if in the year 1923 the roads could fully meet all demands, the freight service rendered by them would exceed that of 1913, 10 years ago, by at least 60 per cent. The number of tons carried one mile in 1913 was 301,000,000,000 and a 60 per cent increase in this would make the number of tons carried one mile in 1923 more than 480,000,000,000. If this amount of freight service should be rendered in 1923 it would exceed the freight service rendered in 1920, the last peak year, by 18 per cent. But, as already shown, thus far this year, measured by carloads, the freight service rendered has exceeded that of 1920 by only 7 per cent.

It appears that the country is today offering the railways approximately 60 per cent more freight business than 10 years ago, and that they are trying to handle it with only about 23 per cent more freight car capacity, about 41 per cent more locomotive power, and other increases of facilities in proportion.

Hope of Fair Return

The statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in spite of the increase in the new equipment put into service in the year 1922, the number of locomotives and cars retired in that year actually exceeded the number acquired.

The facts clearly show three things: First, the most efficient use possible must be made of the existing facilities this year unless the country is to suffer enormous losses due to the greatest shortage of transportation ever experienced.

Secondly, the railway managements, in spite of very unfavorable financial conditions in the industry, are making and authorizing expenditures to remedy the shortage of transportation which are not inspired by the net return they recently have been, or are now earning, but by the hope that a policy of regulation will be followed which will vindicate the confidence they are showing that the constructive provisions of the Transportation Act will be preserved and carried out.

Thirdly, the adoption of radical railroad legislation when Congress meets would prove that the confidence in the future now being shown by the railway managers was misplaced and would speedily bring to a stop the policy of expansion of facilities upon which they have embarked.

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LOCOMOTIVE CO. HAS ORDERS GAIN

Business Assures Present Activity for Rest of Year

The American Locomotive Company entered this year's second quarter with unfilled orders of approximately $62,500,000. In the three months from Jan. 1 it succeeded in increasing its forward business just 25 per cent from approximately $50,000,000, notwithstanding it had in the meantime shipped out about 45 per cent of the tonnage awaiting manufacture at the opening of the year.

Because it is a precedent that so-called equipment-buying famines practically never last a year with American Locomotive, it is interesting to note that the last slump in business was from the spring of 1921 to the spring of 1922. At that time business was practically at the vanishing point.

By the end of April a year ago the railroads began to sound the market in a tentative way, and a few fair orders were placed. By the end of June business had moved up to $9,000,000, by early August it had doubled to $18,000,000. Before September was over it had doubled again to more than $40,000,000. Business climbed to $50,000,000 at the year-end.

The gross business of the first quarter totaled $22,500,000, the best showing since the first half of 1921 when the turnover was $26,000,000. The company has enough on hand plus a little in sight, to ensure the maintenance of present operations for the rest of the year.

The earning power of between $10 and $11 a share for the common stock in the first quarter should be equaled in the second quarter in all probability, although the advance in wages may cut down the balance somewhat.

Working capital is as impressive as ever, aggregating about $42,000 at the moment. The gain since Jan. 1 has been $2,000,000.

HEAVY TRUCK TRAFFIC MAY BE RESTRICTED

That it is impossible at this time to estimate either the extent of the damage done to Massachusetts highways by trucks during the last winter or the expense in rebuilding them, is the answer made by the State Commissioner of Public Works to an order adopted by the Legislature, seeking information on this subject.

The department does, however, declare that within a few years the old type of macadam road must be rebuilt entirely because it is incapable of standing the heavy demands of truck traffic. It is said that it may be necessary to limit the weight of trucks traveling over these roads for a considerable period.

DRY GOODS TRADE GROWS

CHICAGO, April 14—The wholesale dry goods business continues to show a substantial gain over the corresponding period of last year, particularly in advance bookings for autumn, says the John V. Farwell Company.

BOILER TUBE PRICE UP

PITTSBURGH, April 14—The Parkersburg Iron Company has advanced the price of charcoal iron boiler tubes $12 a ton.

PERE MARQUETTE DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

Directors Expected to Inaugurate 4 Per Cent Rate in Summer

Pere Marquette Railway directors are expected to inaugurate dividends during the coming summer on the $45,000,000 common stock at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Such a course appears to be amply justified by both past and present earnings.

In 1922 Pere Marquette earned a surplus after charges of $4,350,748, which, after deductions of dividends paid on both the prior preference and preferred stocks amounting to $1,450,745, was equivalent to $6.43 a share on the common stock.

In 1921 the balance after preferred dividends was equal to $4.35 a share of common. It should be noted that in both these years, however, extraordinary disbursements were made on the preferred issues in liquidation of accrued dividends.

The normal 5 per cent rate would call for $621,450 per annum on this stock, whereas there was paid $890,745 in 1922 and $1,242,900 in 1921. The entire dividend arrearage, which at the end of 1921 amounted to 15 per cent, has now been entirely paid up, paving the way for dividends on the common stock.

In 1918 and 1919 Pere Marquette was one of the comparatively few roads in the country which earned heavily in excess of the Government standard return and would, in those years, have been better off operating on its own feet than on the basis of federal compensation.

It is significant to note that since the formation of the new company in 1917, Pere Marquette has earned more than $12,300,000 in excess of its preferred dividend requirements, and this showing has been made in spite of at least two generally unfavorable railroad years when costs of operation rose rapidly. These earnings have, for the most part, been plowed back into property and now the time approaches when recognition can be given to the common stockholders.

In the first three months of 1923 Pere Marquette is understood to have earned $937,000 after bond interest in comparison with $738,000 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $199,000, or nearly 27 per cent.

The 5 per cent dividend on both classes of preferred stock normally calls for $1,181,450 per annum, making three months' requirements $295,362. Deducting this, actual balance for the common stock in the first quarter of 1923 would be $1.42 a share.

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MAY CORN LEADS ALL GRAINS TO HIGHER LEVEL

Movement of Corn From Farms, Which Had Almost Gone, Revives on Better Prices

CHICAGO, April 14 (Special)—Substantial advances in all future grains were recorded during the week on the Chicago Board of Trade. May corn showed the greatest gain, and September wheat was a close second. It is thought that moderate declines may now be in order before the market resumes its upward trend.

Holders appear ready to accept profits and the high price for corn has revived the movement from the farms which had almost disappeared. These factors may cause a temporary reaction. In view of the continued unfavorable weather for the new crops, and labor shortage, reduced acreage and other factors, the market is expected to recover easily.

On declines outside buying is looked for in considerable volume. There was a noticeable increase in outside interest during the week, and the market may be taken out of the hands of local operators. This would bring steadier price movements with the swing gradually upward.

Foreign bids for wheat have been following the American market closely, large sales being reported for export. Foreign demand for corn also confirmed bullish sentiment.

Farmers "Bullish"

Farmers are looking for much higher prices in wheat. It is pointed out that about this time a year ago May wheat gained nearly 10 cents in a day. Shorts, it is said, are now in a more unfavorable position than they were then, and when they scurry to "cover" a radical advance is looked for. The same situation holds for corn, it is stated.

While the movement of corn increased on the higher prices, the condition of country roads prevents many farmers from taking advantage of the rise. The supply was not, therefore, stimulated as much as it might have been. September oats took a strong tone as investment interest grew. There was increased country commission house activity. Rye prices followed wheat, there being little selling pressure to retard advances.

Wheat Up Three Cents

Wheat for May at \$1.26⅛ showed a gain of 3 cents over the high of last Saturday; July at \$1.25⅛ advanced 2½ cents; September at \$1.22¾ was up 3¾ cents.

Corn for May at 81¼ cents showed the largest advance, 3⅞ cents; July at 82⅞ cents was up 3 cents; September at 81⅞ cents gained 3¼ cents.

Oats for May at 46 cents was up ⅜ cent; July at 46⅝ cents, advanced ⅝ cent; September at \$5⅞, increased ⅞ cent.

Rye for May at 87 cents was up 3 cents, and July at 87⅜ cents gained 3¾ cents.

CHICAGO, April 14—Fresh upturns in the price of wheat took place today during the early dealings.

Opening prices, which varied from unchanged figures to ⅜c lower, with May \$1.24¾@1.25 and July \$1.23@1.23⅛ were followed by a material advance all around.

After opening unchanged to ¼c lower, May 80⅛, the corn market sagged a little more, and then scored moderate general gains.

Oats opened unchanged ¼c off, May 45⅞@46, and later showed an advance for all deliveries.

Provisions lacked support.

WHEAT PLANTING SOON TO START IN NORTHWEST

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14—General farm work in Minnesota, North and South Dakota will not begin before April 15 to 20. Scattered reports of seeding have been coming in, but where farmers have taken to the fields, work has been stopped by intermittent snow. A late start, while not necessarily indicative of a smaller acreage of wheat, points that way.

With good weather from now on, wheat will be in the ground near enough to normal completion date to make no material difference, but any further delay will mean a setback.

An increase of flaxseed acreage is expected as result of a later start of wheat seeding and propaganda going on for farmers to cut down wheat acreage.

COTTON FARMERS ARE NOW USING MORE FERTILIZER

WEST POINT, Miss., April 14—Cotton planting in this section of Mississippi is about 10 days late, and labor is scarce. Farmers will not be able to handle the crop properly unless the weather is very favorable during the season of cultivation. Farmers are using more fertilizer, and will increase the acreage planted to cotton about 15 per cent.

Given a dry July and August, and if farmers will do their part, Mississippi can make a good crop.

DIVIDENDS

Montreal Tramways Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50, payable May 1 to holders of record April 19.

Public Service Investment Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred and a dividend of \$1.50 on the common, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

The Sierra Pacific Electric Company, a Stone & Webster property, declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share and an extra of \$3 a share on account of accumulations, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

Durham Hosiery Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Iron Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN MARCH HAS AN INCREASE

WASHINGTON, April 14—Cotton consumed during March aggregated 623,105 bales of lint and 51,745 of linters, compared with 566,924 of lint and 47,611 of linters in February this year, and 519.761 of lint and 48,648 of linters in March last year, the United States Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand March 31 in consuming establishments aggregated 2,034,535 bales of lint and 169,509 of linters, compared with 2,021,903 of lint and 156,054 of linters on Feb. 28, this year, and 1,557,023 of lint and 185,650 of linters on March 31, last year.

Cotton on hand in public storage and at compresses March 31 aggregated 2,377,799 bales of lint and 48,434 of linters, compared with 2,804,494 of lint and 44,167 of linters on Feb. 28, this year, and 3,752,258 of lint and 128,391 of linters on March 31, last year.

Imports during March aggregated 53,219 bales, compared with 48,648 in March, last year.

Exports during March aggregated 318,210 bales, including 8347 bales of linters, compared with 359,657 bales, including 4926 of linters in February this year and 461,484 bales, including 9109 of linters in March last year.

Cotton spindles active during March aggregated 35,500,518, compared with 35,307,707 in February this year, and 31,872,842 in March last year.

GILT-EDGED LIST IN LONDON MARKET IN STRONG DEMAND

By Special Cable

LONDON, April 14—The feature of the week on the stock exchange has been the marked strength in the gilt-edged list with a corresponding slackening in the speculative sections. The belief is that with a reduction in the income tax the demand for good securities will be accentuated.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

	£	S.	D.	*Net ch'ge
War Loan 5% 1929-47	103	..	..	+16¼
Brit C & C Mfg Ltd pf	..	16	3	+ 2¼
do ordy	..	14	..	+ 2¾
Courtaulds	3	7	6	
Dunlop Rubber ordy	..	9	3	— ¼
Ang-Am Corp So Africa	1	6	6	— ½
De Beers Cons dfd	15	..	..	— 3¾
Rand Mines Ltd	2	13	6	— 2
Ang-Am Oil Ltd	3	10	..	— 2
Brit Contr Ldt pf	..	12	3	+ ⅔
do ordy	..	12	6	+ ½
Royal Dutch ordy	33	5	..	—17½
Shell T & T ordy	4	5	3	— 1¾
Radio Corp of Am com	..	17	..	— ¾

*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

IRREGULARITY IS CONSPICUOUS IN RETAIL BUSINESS

"There is still a good deal of irregularity in the various lines of domestic trade of the United States and industry, with the latter, including building and collections, at opposite ends of the scale, the former being more active than was ever known, whereas collections are dragging in a notable way," says Bradstreet's weekly review of the business situation, which continues:

"For this latter condition cold weather, which has been and is retarding retail sales and to some extent jobbing business, is held mainly responsible.

"Cold or stormy weather continued until well toward the end of the week to hold back country retail buying and practically all farm work, which is now unquestionably late, both north and south. City retail trade, favored by bright though cool weather, shapes up better than does country trade, but mail-order trade is growing rapidly. Soil conditions, except in the extreme western part of the winter-wheat belt, are generally such that a few days of warm, dry weather will enable farm work to be prosecuted actively."

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT CO.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14—The United Railways Investment Company's stockholders are in receipt of a notice that the plan announced March 14 has been declared operative, warrants being inclosed for subscription at \$10 a share to the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Pittsburg Utilities Corporation.

The Pittsburg Utilities Corporation is a new company organized to take over the United Railways Investment Company 480,000 shares of Philadelphia Company common stock, pledged under the collateral trust issue of that company.

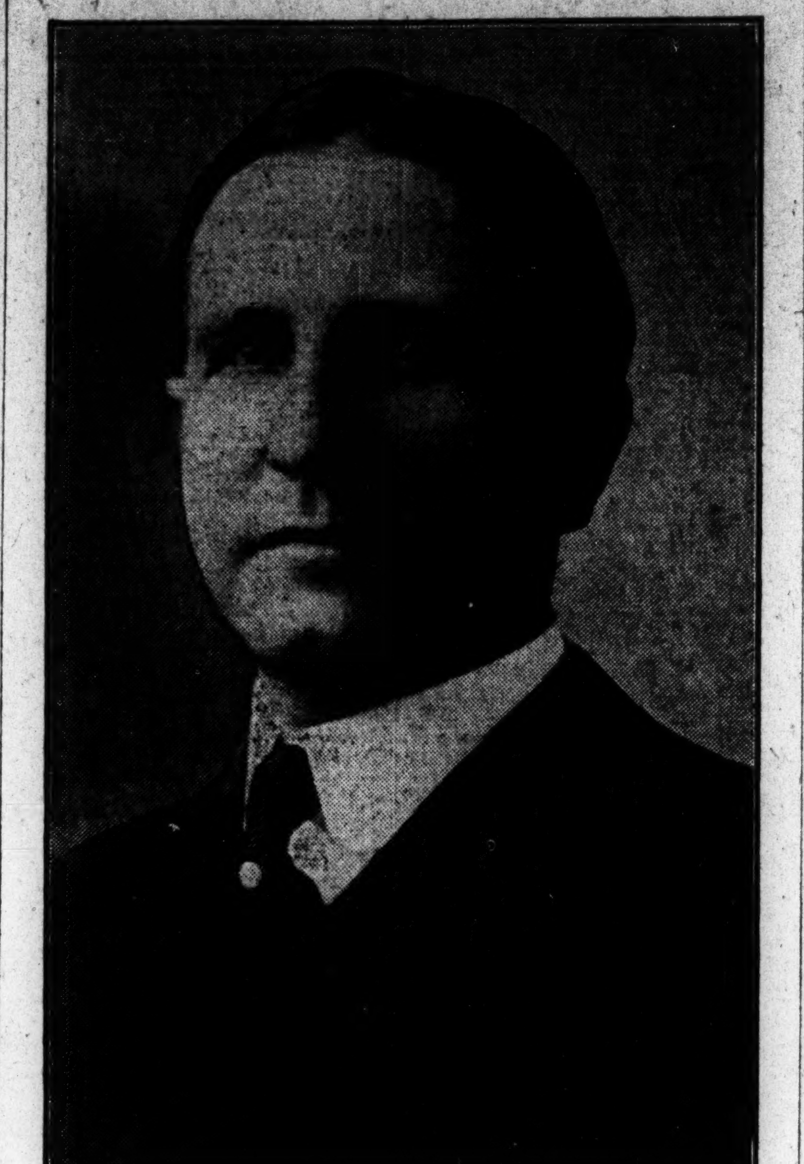
STAGNATION IN AUSTRIA PREVAILS

The industrial and commercial stagnation of Austria was generally unbroken in March, but improvement is foreseen, particularly through German exchange developments, says W. F. Upson, Trade Commissioner, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. German underselling in the past has prolonged and intensified the difficulties of Austrian readjustment. The February decline and recovery of the mark left German prices and wages at a high level that practically destroyed Germany's competition, accomplishing for Austria what months of internal adjustment failed to do.

It now becomes apparent, however, that more than the destruction of German competition is needed to restore Austrian industrial and commercial activity. Reduced buying seems to prevail fairly generally throughout central and southeastern Europe, with the result that Austrian products, although competitive, still find few buyers. This condition gives particular significance to the efforts of the Austrian Government to establish more satisfactory relations with neighboring countries.

GARDNER MOTOR'S GAINS

The Gardner Motor Company shipped 1400 cars in March, or double the shipments for March, 1922. The first quarter of 1923 shipments were 3100 cars, compared with 1106 in the first quarter of 1922. Net profits for the first quarter were \$123,000, or at the annual rate of \$3.20 on 150,000 shares of stock.



J. Dabney Day

ALTHOUGH J. Dabney Day, who on April 2 assumed his duties as president of the Citizens' National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., has been a resident of that city only three years, he early accomplished a business feat that made him a leader in southern California, and won for him the genuine liking and esteem of thousands.

He went to Los Angeles from Dallas, Tex., where he had been first vice-president of the City National Bank, to become vice-president of the First National Bank.

Mr. Day's first work, upon affiliating himself with the Los Angeles institution, was to take charge, as chairman of the clearing house committee, of the financing of the 1920 cotton crop in the Salt River valley, Arizona. Because of market, industrial, and labor conditions, the cotton growers of that district were unable to dispose of their holdings; the resources of the banks were strained to their utmost, and it seemed as if a serious financial disturbance was about to overtake the Arizona garden spot.

Through the efforts of Mr. Day and his committee, the members of the Los Angeles clearing house advanced \$4,000,000 to the cotton growers, with the co-operation of the valley banks. This gave the ranchers time to readjust themselves, and formed a tie of business amity that has proved an enduring boon to both communities. Incidentally the \$4,000,000 loan has all been paid with interest.

Besides being head of the Citizens' National, he is chairman of the executive committee which controls the affiliated Citizens' Trust & Savings Bank.

Mr. Day was reared in Ladonia, Tex., and has been a banker for 15 years. He was largely instrumental in securing a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank for Dallas, having been chairman of the committee that worked for it, and he helped to make the City National Bank one of the leading financial institutions in the Lone Star State.

BETTER TIMES ON WAY FOR FARMERS

Big Increase in Calls for Farm Help—Shortage of Labor in Many Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—Better times in the farming sections of the United States is reflected in a marked increase in demand for competent farm labor. The employment service of the United States Department of Labor in a survey of conditions throughout the country, just issued, points to the increase in calls for farm help as an outstanding feature of the business situation.

Strong demands for this clas sof labor are reported from every farming locality, says the report, and in some sections the present supply can not take care of the demand. Present indications point to this condition reaching serious proportions in some of the larger agricultural sections of the United States in a short time.

This is already a fact in the far west where the spring weather has obliterated all snow, frozen ground, and other obstacles that interfere with this activity.

Spring thaws and the general breaking up of winter conditions evidenced last month has resulted in the resumption of highway construction and the employment of practically all common labor available, and in some states a shortage of this class of worker is expected as the spring advanced.

Commenting on the industrial employment situation generally, the survey says: It is safe to say that there is a healthy and robust condition existing, which is producing an optimistic outlook for the steady decrease of unemployment in every section of the country as the year progresses.

The building boom was said to be causing a shortage of building workers, and the outlook for the iron and steel industry was described as being exceptionally bright, with shortage of laborers in some districts noted. The survey covering 65 industrial centers of the country shows that 54 cities had decreased unemployment as compared with February.

PIANO CONCERN DOING WELL

The American Piano Company earned a little more than \$23 a share in 1922 on the \$3,841,230 common stock after dividends on the \$5,045,600 7 per cent preferred. The company's plants are now operating at full capacity, and the present outlook is for common share profits this calendar year in excess of the 1922 performance.

WOOL CLIP PRICE UP

The American Woolen Company and Hallowell, Jones & Donald of Boston have jointly purchased the 800,000-pound Jericho wool clip at 51 cents a pound. Last year the price paid ranged from 40 to 43 cents a pound.

NEW STOCK AUTHORIZED

Directors of the Philadelphia Electric Company have authorized the issuance of \$10,258,950 of new common stock at par of \$25 a share.

ONE OF COUNTRY'S LARGEST POWER PLANTS FINANCED

NEW YORK, April 14—Financing arrangements for a \$20,000,000 super power plant, to be erected on the Kearney Meadows by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, have just been completed here. The station will furnish between 200,000 and 400,000 horsepower to almost all of the larger cities and industrial centers of northern New Jersey.

A site for the plant has already been obtained. According to Thomas N. McCarter, president of the corporation, "the general scope of the plans has been made known to the Public Utility Commissioners by Public Service officials, although the board was not called upon officially to pass upon them." Mr. McCarter added that the station would be the "largest project of its kind in New Jersey and one of the largest, if not the largest, single undertaking of like character in the country."

Bonbright & Co. and Drexel & Co. conducted the financial arrangements for the improvement.

Construction of the plant will be undertaken by a new subsidiary company to be known as the Public Service Electric Power Company, which in turn will lease it to the Public Service Electric Company for a period of 999 years.

BRITISH BANK MERGER HELPS INDIAN FINANCE

The amalgamation in London of the Bank of Cox & Co. with Lloyds Bank, considered one of the largest institutions in the world, is regarded by an authority on finance as a most important development in Indian banking.

Since Cox & Co. was already well established in India through eight important branches, this change marks the first establishment of one of the great London clearing banks in that country, thus greatly increasing Indian banking facilities. The Calcutta branch of the new firm will be known as Lloyd's Bank, Limited, Cox's Indian branch.

The Bank of Cox & Co., including its Indian branches, represented a paid-up capital of £1,250,000 and deposits amounting to £18,000,000, while Lloyd's Bank, with 60 London branches alone, has a paid-up capital of approximately £25,000,000 and deposits amounting to £347,000,000.

RUSSIAN GRAIN EXPORTS

MOSCOW, April 14—The Soviet statistics department says 100,000,000 poods of Russian grain were exported from the 1922 crop. (A pood is about 36 pounds.) It is estimated that during the coming year grain exports will reach 300,000,000 poods, from which it is hoped to derive between 200,000,000 and 250,000,000 gold rubles.

TELEPHONE MAKES GOOD REPORT

Large Increase in Earnings for First Quarter

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports earnings for the first quarter of this year as follows:

Earnings—	3 Months ended Mar 31, '22	3 Months ended *Mar 31, '23
Dividends	\$10,788,492.72	\$12,401,664.21
Interest	3,116,224.20	3,192,704.66
Tel oper rev	15,443,368.38	17,885,106.59
Miscel rev	43,602.28	103,612.12
Total	29,391,687.58	33,583,087.58
Exp, incl taxes	9,272,833.00	10,298,787.65
Net earnings	20,118,854.58	23,284,299.93
Deduct interest	4,123,328.16	3,203,125.58
Balance	15,995,526.42	20,081,174.35
Deduct divs	12,493,992.60	15,096,786.72
Balance	3,501,533.82	4,984,387.63

*Subject to minor changes when final figures for March are available.

H. B. Thayer, president, says in part in a statement to stockholders:

At the special meeting of the stockholders held on March 27, 1923, it was voted (4,472,629 shares in favor to 255 shares opposed), that the authorized capital stock available for issue when required, should be increased to \$1,000,000,000.

From inquiries, it appears that the proposal to increase the authorized capital stock, although explained in the annual report, was not clearly understood.

As shown by the report, the company is growing more rapidly than ever before in its history, in response to a substantial and steadily increasing demand for service.

From time to time the amount of stock which could be legally issued has been increased in anticipation of the future requirements of the business. The last previous vote raised the authorized stock to \$750,000,000, and while all of that amount has not yet been issued, less than \$50,000,000 would have been available to meet the conversion of bonds and the subscriptions of employees, if the increased amount available for future issues had not been authorized.

The increase in the capital stock authorized amounts to a license to keep on growing. No offer of stock is contemplated in 1923. An offer will be made only when the growth of the company's business calls for it and not until then.

IRREGULAR TREND HOLDS IN CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, April 14—There was more or less irregularity in the live-stock market yesterday. Beef steers were uneven, heifers were steady and stockers were weak. Hogs opened strong and closed lower, while sheep were fairly steady.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 5000; beef steers, uneven; killing quality, plain; beef steers of value to sell at \$9 and above, about steady; lower grades, 10c to 15c lower; spots more; beef cows and heifers, fully steady; canners and cutters, weak; most Holstein offerings, rather sharply discriminated against; bulls, strong; veal calves, steady; stockers and feeders, weak to 25c lower, plainer kind, showing most loss; top matured steers, \$9.80; bulk, \$8@9; bulk desirable vealers, around \$8; bulk bologna bulls, \$4.75@4.90; bulk canners from healthy districts, \$3.40@3.50; doubtful kind, \$3 and below; bulk stockers and feeders, \$6.75@7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; opened fairly active, steady to strong, to traders and shippers; closed slow, steady to 10c lower, to big packers; most decline on weighty butchers; bulk 160 to 220-pound average, \$8.35@8.45; top, \$8.50; 240 to 325-pound butchers, \$7.95@8.30; packing sows, \$7.10@7.30; desirable pigs, \$7@7.75; plain light kinds, \$6.75 down; estimated holdover, 10,000.

Sheep—Receipts 8000; lambs, steady; top, \$14.50; bulk wooled lambs, \$14.25@14.60; heavies, largely \$13; clipped lambs, mostly \$10.75@11.50; extreme heavy weight, \$10 downward; sheep around steady; one load desirable 110-pound shorn wethers, \$8.75; clipped ewes, mostly \$7.30@8.

BANK OF ENGLAND MAKES BEST PROFIT FOR A LONG TIME

LONDON, April 14—At the March meeting of the bank, the governor of the Bank of England said that profit for the last half-year was £660,800, after all contingencies. This was the highest since the half-year ended August, 1914, and compared with £601,300 for the period ended August, 1922, and £603,600 for that to February, 1922.

The surplus Feb. 28 last, was £3,676,700 before and £3,021,800 after providing for the dividend, which was raised from 5½ per cent, six months ago, to 6 per cent, less tax, and is at the same rate paid a year previously.

The governor expressed hope that the rate would be maintained. Montague Collet Norman was re-elected governor for the fourth time.

ENGLISH TRADE REVIVAL PROSPECTS

NEW YORK, April 14—Vice-President George K. Weeks of the National City Bank, resident in London, who is in New York for a short visit, says trade revival in England depends on the political situation, at home and abroad. If England continues to roll up a favorable international balance of £62,000,000, as she did last year, she ought to be able to meet the annual United States debt payments, of approximately half that amount, without difficulty.

"There is one thing to be said about England's investments abroad," Mr. Weeks says. "They are for the most part good. The same, I am afraid, cannot be said with regard to the French, who, before the war, were inclined to allow political considerations to outweigh judgment to some extent."

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CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, April 14 (Special)—In an unusually lengthy opinion just handed down, the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that imported camphor, processed and known in Japan as B B camphor, used extensively in this country in the celluloid and pyroxylin industries, is classifiable under the tariff law as refined camphor. This test case was brought under the 1913 tariff law by the Lewis C. Hopkins Company. The camphor in question was taxed at 5 cents a pound as refined camphor. The protestants sought duty at only 1 cent a pound as crude camphor. Judge Brown of the Customs Board writes a dissenting opinion, holding that the claim of the importers should have been upheld. In view of the importance of the issue, an appeal to the United States Court of Customs Appeals in Washington is expected.

The Corona Typewriter Company wins in a decision holding certain lithographic prints duty free as returned American products. Duty was assessed on entry at 5 cents a pound.

The tariff on imitation jet hatpins, pendants, headdress ornaments, belts, hairpins, bracelets, and bar pins is reduced from 60 per cent as jewelry, under paragraph 356 of the 1913 law, to 30 per cent as manufactures of paste, under paragraph 95, in a decision sustaining protests of Lord & Taylor.

In a customs ruling sustaining a protest of the Corning International Corporation, the general appraisers find that silico-calcium, an alloy used in the manufacture of steel, was improperly assessed at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 81, tariff act of 1913. Duty is fixed by Judge Hay at 15 per cent under paragraph 102.

Shoe buttons, assessed at 40 per cent under paragraph 339, 1913 law, are held dutiable at only 15 per cent under another provision in the same paragraph, in a decision by the general appraisers sustaining a protest of Leo F. Phillips & Co.

The tariff on imported material composed of hemp in the form of chenille used in the manufacture of hat braids and also for weaving into cloth is reduced from 35 per cent under paragraph 284 to 15 per cent under paragraph 335, act of 1913, in decision sustaining protest of F. Murray Hill.

MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: A bearish position is uncalled for. We support the view that in most lines current prosperity will be maintained at least for a few months, and that a good many market leaders, also certain specialties, will be the recipients of further speculative upbidding.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: We expect a continuance of general market irregularity for the time being, but believe that any further decline of proportions will practically complete the process of readjustment and place the market in a strong technical position for a further upswing. We believe good securities will sell at higher prices over the next few months and advise their purchase on any and all further declines.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Stocks are always cheap when they have declined from 30 to 100 points, covering a period of 12 to 20 months, and, conversely, they may be said to be high when they have advanced from 30 to 100 points in a period covering a like length of time. The latter is their position now. They are high by comparison, and they have been advancing since Aug. 24, 1921. They may go higher, or they may have reached their peak a few weeks ago; in any event, we believe that the conservative man will utilize strong days and good rallies from now on to liquidate his speculative holdings.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: We continue of the opinion that the recession in prices which has been in progress since March 20 is nothing more than a natural reaction in a bull movement. We believe that the peak of prices is still ahead of us and that it will be justified later by great prosperity. The fact that stocks have reacted from their highs should cause no alarm. Stocks bought at present levels may look very cheap next summer.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The market for bonds and preferred stocks has been more steady than was the case a fornight ago, reflecting the slightly easier tone in the money market.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: While it is always well to keep in mind that we are in a high level of market prices and, therefore, to exercise a reasonable degree of caution, we believe that the optimistic attitude is still the most profitable.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: Although there is uncertainty as to the duration of the present business activity, it would not be surprising if the market resumed its upward course in the near future. With a large short interest, a further advance appears in order.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The political influences, both here and in Europe, are adverse, but for the present we are going ahead on our own self-contained favorable bases. If business growth, with reasonable profits, is to extend beyond the year, a continuation of the bull market will show it. But the investor must not neglect the fact that some industries are already at the peak of the movement. Others have probably much further to go, but the most careful discrimination is necessary.

Munds & Winslow, New York: We are inclined to look for alternating periods of irregularity and pronounced strength. Good stocks, specially favored by individual developments, will invite purchases. In strong markets, however, we are distinctly in favor of a reduction of commitments.

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COPPER METAL CONTINUES IN STRONG DEMAND

Output of American Refineries at Rate of 2,160,000,000 Pounds a Year

Measured by the shipments of copper to domestic manufacturers, plus the amount shipped abroad, the consumption of American copper in March far exceeded all the peace records of the industry.

In March total domestic and foreign shipments were well in excess of 200,000,000 pounds—in fact, total shipments for the first quarter of this year were very close to 600,000,000 pounds.

Deliveries to domestic manufacturers in March exceeded all peace-time records at 155,000,000 pounds or at the rate of 1,800,000,000 pounds per annum. Shipments for foreign account in March were 65,000,000 pounds.

Production continues on an ascending scale, but such is the demand for the metal that there continues to be a rapid decrease in stocks of copper on hand.

The present output of American copper refineries is running 190,000,000 pounds a month or at the rate of 2,160,000,000 pounds per annum. Consumption is clearly well ahead of production.

On April 1 the stock of refined copper was 230,000,000 pounds, a drop of 20,000,000 pounds during the preceeding month and a decrease of 180,000,000 pounds since Jan. 1, 1922.

In this connection it should be clearly understood that the present "stock" is not an unsold accumulation. Every pound is under contract for delivery during the next two or three months, as practically all producers are sold ahead for this period. At the present rate of consumption on both sides of the water this working stock is equivalent to less than five weeks' supply.

The salvation of the copper situation is in the enormous domestic demand. Shipments to foreign customers are still subnormal at between 55,000,000 and 65,000,000 pounds a month.

There is nothing to indicate any slackening in the demand for copper, and although the market may record a small fractional recession in price, this is regarded as merely a natural concession at a time when the demand has been supplied for the next 60 or 90 days.

Statistically, copper could not well be in a stronger position. One of the largest interests in the industry has not receded from his former position of a 20-cent market before January 1 next.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follow:

Actual Condition	April 14	April 7
Surplus	12,493,300	\$2,276,570
Aggregate reserve	512,918,000	503,427,000
Loans, disc, etc	4,694,202,000	4,720,886,000
Cash in vaults (member banks)	50,907,000	52,254,000
Res of mem banks in reserve bank	495,517,000	485,451,000
Res in vlts (state bks and tr cos)	8,048,000	8,159,000
Res in depositaries (state bks and tr cos)	9,353,000	9,817,000
Demand deposits	3,721,347,000	3,727,378,000
Time deposits	492,956,000	491,005,000
Circulation	32,000,000	31,816,000
U S deposits	126,093,000	126,126,000
Average Condition		
Surplus	6,147,610	8,124,900
Aggregate reserve	509,131,000	518,384,000
Loans, disc, etc	4,700,392,000	4,779,930,000
Cash in vaults (member banks)	53,388,000	52,059,000
Res of mem banks in reserve bank	491,879,000	501,069,000
Res in vlts (state bks and tr cos)	7,978,000	8,053,000
Res in depositaries (state bks and tr cos)	9,274,000	9,262,000
Demand deposits	3,742,421,000	3,798,302,000
Time deposits	487,849,000	488,014,000
Circulation	31,963,000	31,943,000
U S deposits	126,092,000	126,104,000

SAVINGS DEPOSITS GROW

Savings deposits in the United States have shown a steady increase over 20 years, totaling \$13,381,661,000 for the year ended June 30, 1922, compared with \$2,935,204,000 in 1903. Only in 1920 was there a decrease from the previous year.

GREAT NORTHERN'S EARNINGS

The Great Northern road's estimated gross earnings for the first week of April are \$2,012,815, an increase of \$379,343 over the 1922 record.

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TRANSYLVANIAN MINORITIES ARE OPPRESSED BY RUMANIA

Protestant Schools Stripped of Endowments and Government Order Threatens to Close Churches

Methods used to "Rumanize" the rugged province of Transylvania, taken from Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon, have caused Protestant boys and girls to be put in the hands of Greek Orthodox teachers, involved the seizure of endowments of institutions which have operated for the benefit of the people, and have imperiled the rights, if not the very existence of the schools of minority denominations there, according to Dr. Louis C. Cornish of Boston, member of an official Unitarian mission sent by English and American churches for investigation. The threatened Protestant churches include Unitarians, Presbyterians, and Lutherans.

Transylvania contains the oldest existing group of Unitarian churches in the world, which were among the first to break with Rome in the middle ages. Rumania's apparent disregard for its pledges guaranteeing the rights of this and other groups, has roused strong protests from English and American churches of the same creed, many of which have "adopted" Transylvanian parishes. In all the group's history it has never been "in greater peril than at present," the Anglo-American report declares, and this holds equally true of the other minority denominations now under Rumanian control.

Local Officers Blamed

"To keep our schools is the most important interest in our lives. It is the foundation on which we stand. We must stick to our schools and education with all our power." This is the message sent to America by the Unitarian Consistory of Transylvania. In the face of this plea it was found that the Rumanian Government was, either in ignorance or wilfully, allowing the minority church schools to be stripped of their endowments: was withholding the support of these schools, which it had guaranteed, and was threatening an order which would result in closing about one-fourth of the minority churches.

Dr. Cornish takes account of the Rumanian difficulties in Transylvania, and admits much of the trouble is caused by local Rumanian officers acting in disobedience to the orders of Bucharest. He points out that of Transylvania probably held a majority of Rumanians even under Hungarian rule, who were, however, largely illiterate peasants. He does not ask that Transylvania be taken away from Rumania, but simply that the latter state live up to its own guarantees. Unless it does so, he says, the ancient culture may be swamped in the comparatively raw civilization of Rumania, which 50 years ago was a province of an Oriental power. The situation, Dr. Cornish says, has been likened to what would happen if California were suddenly put under Mexican control.

Church Schools Essential

Transylvania is guarded north, east and south by mountain masses of the Carpathians; for more than 1000 years it was Christianity's bastion against the east. It has three minority racial groups, comprising Protestants and Roman Catholics. The Hungarian state, realizing in the nineteenth century its responsibilities in education, made increasing demands on the denominational schools, which hitherto had given practically all the education offered in the province. Since the churches could not alone meet the demands, Hungary entered into contract with them on a system of state aid for denominational schools, establishing at the same time a few state schools. The Unitarian group, with the Government's aid, maintained an elaborate system of education which for a long period helped to mold the people's culture. Now, contrary to guarantees, the Unitarian elementary schools and the other schools have received no aid; in some cases the state has seized the church school buildings.

Dr. Cornish says that the commission, of which he was a member, "was constrained to accept the unanimous opinion of the representatives of all the denominations named that their schools are vital and absolutely essential to the life of the people other than the Greek Catholics in Transylvania." The Rumanian Government has given no support whatever to primary education, it is pointed out, leaving it wholly to the bounty of the churches, impoverished by confiscation of their land, and taxes on their parishioners.

Villages in Poverty

The three minority races making up something like 47 per cent of the population are the Szeklers (frontiersmen), claiming descent from the horde of Attila the Hun, which fell back after the Battle of Chalons, 451; the Magyars, left, after the second Hunnish invasion in the tenth century, the aristocrats of the Province, and the Lutheran Saxons, settled here as German colonists to hold this Balkan Switzerland safe for Europe. The rest of the population are Wallachs, or Rumanians, claiming descent from Dacian colonists thrown back across the Danube by the Goths in 272 A. D.; they are described as making up in general a "picturesque but abject" peasantry.

The Unitarian report describing conditions at the village church of Homorodkarcsonfalva (whose sister church is in Jamaica Plain, Mass., where the lead organ pipes had been melted for bullets, gives a typical picture:

The poverty of this and other villages is of a kind that we know nothing about at home. Many of the people see very little money. They are well nourished because they live off their own land. The life is of a simplicity almost impossible for English people or Americans to understand. For generations the state has supported the churches, and the churches have supported the schools. They have not even a rudimentary comprehension of what we mean by the self-support of local institutions.

Outside Aid Required

The parish in this village raised about 100 lei (less than $1) a year, the report goes on, but the investigators add that because of these primitive conditions it must not be supposed the people lack intelligence. In reality they are "exceedingly vigorous-minded." The whole population of each of these villages generally professes one faith; in this case it was Unitarian.

In conclusion, Dr. Cornish says that the Rumanian Government appears to be a "weak, herterogenous affair," finding it difficult to make its will felt in Transylvania in the face of local Rumanian officials.

"Only by the strong pressure from outside Rumania, of an enlightened public opinion," he adds, "is there likely to be improvement, or the danger of overthrowing ancient culture removed."

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, March 27

THE Earl of Dartmouth, Provincial Grand Master for Staffordshire, has just performed the laying of his fiftieth foundation stone, one of which, he says, it was his proud privilege to lay in the United States.

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The time-worn question of Labor and Freemasonry has again come to the fore. The question is asked as to whether a Labor member of Parliament can be a genuine representative of the cause when he is linked up with Freemasonry, which it is claimed is one of the main pillars of society and inconsistent with the claims of the Labor Party. It was pleas'ng to note the many replies, not one of them anonymous, received from representatives of Labor, avowing their personal and practical interest in the Masonic cause.

One prominent Laborite wrote that Freemasonry was founded on the same great foundation as the structure of the Labor Party. He did not he said find that the teachings of Freemasonry interferred in any way with the objects and aims of Labor. Another representative wrote: "So far as Freemasonry is concerned I have met devoted members of the craft who have worked unceasingly in our cause for many years past. Both stand for 'Brotherhood' and 'Truth,' while on the basis of relieving human wants and suffering we appear to meet on common ground."

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Since 1918 all surplus funds of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys have been set aside for an additional school. This surplus amounts to some £158,000, and the board of management hopes, after the next festival, to make a start on the building to provide accommodation for some 400 more boys, who are at present receiving out-education grants only. The desire is to have the boys under direct control, thus dispensing with the outdoor policy. Twenty-two boys are now receiving the benefit of additional grants at the universities of London, Sheffield and Leeds, and others are taking advantage of what is being done as undergraduates. At Cambridge one old boy has joined the University Lodge.

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A new Masonic Federation is proposed. There are already federations of the Public Schools Lodges and of the Temperance Lodges, and a federation of Lodges belonging to the various territorial regiments, of which there are many, is now mooted. The suggestion made by a prominent member of the London Rifle Brigade Lodge is being taken up warmly by other lodges.

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Another reform is also to be pressed upon Grand Lodge by the London Rank Association. When war broke out in 1914 Grand Lodge stood committed to a scheme whereby London was to be divided up into 10 provincial grand lodges, so that the whole of the lodges in the English jurisdiction might be placed on an equal footing. There are nearly 1000 lodges in the London area, which come directly under the control of Grand Lodge, whereas outside that area lodges are under the control of provincial grand lodges, which accord, generally speaking, with the county boundaries. The largest province is that of Western Lancashire, which has fewer than 259 lodges. It is felt by many London brethren that they do not get the acknowledgment that is due to them, compared with the provinces, and so the London Rank Association proposes to reintroduce the question of forming metropolitan grand lodges for London.

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Suffolk Province proposes to form a Masonic library and to compile a history of Freemasonry in Suffolk.

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Australia proposes to emulate America in making inquiries into the rites, ceremonies, and symbolism of the early civilizations of the continent. The suggestion has been stimulated by work done with the Arunta tribe in Central Australia, which has resulted in the following, among other, facts being definitely ascertained: There was a ceremony of initiation, with associated signs; burning bush and use of veils in ceremony; exclusion of women from ceremonies; and penal oaths of secrecy.

The writer of the suggestion adds:

As matters stand today it would be unreasonable to expect that information could be obtained from living representatives of this fast-disappearing race in Victoria and New South Wales and, perhaps, South Australia, because all such must have imbibed European ideas. But there remain several tribes to the north of West Australia that have not had contact with white people, and who follow the ancient customs of their race. It is in this locality that prospecting parties are now endeavoring to locate oil. Should they succeed, the influx of whites would soon have the same effect on colored peoples there, as did the discovery of gold in the eastern states, and the chance of officially chronicling what Masonic students wish to know would be gone forever. I have, therefore, to suggest that those concerned in Masonic research in Australia should take steps to procure the information in time. Every modern author on Masonic research has pointed to the Australian black as a possible field for investigation. Might I suggest to brethren that it be attempted?

MARK STABILIZATION AT PRESENT FIGURE AFFECTS INDUSTRY

BERLIN, March 23 (Special Correspondence)—If the stabilization of the mark around 20,000 to the dollar continues much longer a series of grave struggles between German employers and employees in connection with wage reduction are expected by competent observers. The Vorwärts, organ of the Social Democrats, has just published figures which are designed to show that the wages paid to German workmen today by no means reach even the minimum cost of living.

The statistical bureau of the trade unions commission here has figured out that the very lowest a family of five can exist upon in Germany today is 98,750 marks a week.

This includes taxes, transportation, laundry, rent, and food. How insufficient this amount is is shown by the fact that if a man wants to live as he was accustomed before the war—that is, if he wishes to have meat, fruit, milk and butter on his table every day—he needs at least 50,000 or more marks a week. A family of five, therefore, would ned about 250,000 marks, instead of 98,750 marks a week.

Of 59 contracts regulating the wages of workmen in various branches of industry and which were submitted to the Vorwärts only a single class of workers approached the minimum required to defray the living cost. It was the brick masons who get 95,550 marks a week or an average of 25 per cent less than the minimum cost of living. Sixteen get 60,000 to 70,000 marks a week or 35 per cent less than the minimum rate. Nine classes of workers received 45 per cent, and nine 50 per cent less than the minimum rate.

SOCIAL WORKERS TO CONFER

TORONTO, Ont., April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The National Conference of Social Workers, which is the largest of its kind in the world, and which holds its fiftieth anniversary in Washington in May, will be invited to meet in Toronto in June, 1924. At a meeting held here today, under the auspices of the Federation for Community Service, it was decided to send this invitation with the 50 delegates from Toronto who will attend this year's conference at Washington. The invitation is supported by the City Council, the university, the Provincial Department of Health, the Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club and other organizations.

RAIL PRODUCTION FIGURES

The American Iron & Steel Institute gives figures of the production of rails in 1922 as 2,171,776 tons, compared with 2,178,818 tons in 1921.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD, MASS.

THE very name brings to mind a picture of rolling sand dunes, blue and white seas and picturesque New England where the homesteads of the Pilgrims are still preserved. Make your summer home in this beautiful recreation land, enjoy bathing, boating, golf, hunting, and riding. Write today for free descriptive folder, giving details of sea shore cottages. Colonial farms, elaborate estates for sale and to rent; also send for Special Bargain Journal on homes and farms everywhere in New England.

On Bluff—Borders Lake
Ideal summer retreat; in pine grove; fine bathing, fishing; furnished 4-room cottage; dandy at $1200.

On Lighthouse Lane—Ocean View
Few steps to bathing; handy, quaint village; fine furnished 9-room house; garage; only $3800, terms.

Typical Colonial Farm
On State Road, convenient village and beach, 40 acres productive land; fascinating 6-room colonial house, fireplaces, other features; barn; price $4000; terms.

Modern Dutch Colonial
In exclusive section; near country club and beach; river and ocean view; in grove of pines; built 1922, 9 rooms, strictly modern, 2 baths, sleeping porch, fireplace, beamed ceiling; complete antique furnishings included; price $11,000, terms.

CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY
294 Washington St., Boston

NORTH SHORE ESTATE FOR SALE MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

In Clifton, near Swampscott line, rare combination of ocean and country view, high rolling land on water front; accessible, yet private; less than hour's drive from Boston over good boulevard; 6 minute walk from railroad station; modern house of 14 rooms and 4 baths, built in 1912; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, garage for 3 cars with living quarters for chauffeur's family; all buildings in first-class condition; large salt water swimming pool and other attractive features; 1 mile to 18-hole golf club; this beautiful 8-acre estate has been carefully planned and landscaped by a well-known artist, and the lawns, borders and gardens put into high state of cultivation; a piece of property such as is not often on the market. Address Box B-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Adirondacks

Forty acres, well wooded, southern exposure, with eight good, habitable buildings, furnished; launch house and other outbuildings, 2 baths and shower, running water from spring brook, on one of the most beautiful and readily accessible of Adirondack lakes, will be sold at a most attractive price and on favorable terms; 10 hours by Pullman from New York City; suitable for private summer camp or vacation school; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; situated in the heart of the Switzerland of America. For detailed information address: Owner, Box 264, Tupper Lake, New York.

BROOKLINE

WELL BUILT COLONIAL

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. Over 10,000 sq. ft., accessible to Beacon St. On the first floor are two good living rooms, dining room and kitchen. Second floor, four chambers and bath. Third floor, two chambers, bath and billiard room, maid's bathroom. Price $19,900.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Established 1840
1331 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, 47, Mass.
Telephone Brookline 1508

CAPE COD—Map free—50 beach cottages (rent $125 to $2500). Farms for sale for summer homes, land on ponds for camps. WALTER WING, Pocasset (Buzzards Bay).

TEA ROOM, country hotel, store, farm, Cape Cod catalogs free. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—Continued

A Guaranteed Title

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Protection at Low Cost

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MASSACHUSETTS TITLE INSURANCE Co
10 State Street, Boston

GIBSON CATLETT STUDIOS
Real Estate Landscapes, Paintings, exclusively
Known from Coast to Coast.
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CHICAGO

INSURANCE
Homes, Furnishings, Automobiles
Accurate, Prompt and Courteous Service
WM. H. DEXTER
25 Elm St. Springfield, Mass.
River 1210

RESIDENCE LOT

Near Harvard

NORTHERN end of Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., last available lot in old Norton Estate, one of few desirable lots available near University; 59 by 117 feet; just beyond last house on northwest side of Francis Avenue; assessed for $2500, but willing to sell for $2100; cash or early payment. Tel. Univ. 8364-R.

CAPE COD—Colonial house, just over Hingham line, near Queen Anne's Corner; 18 miles from Boston: 6 rooms (and el); perfect condition; 3 fireplaces, Dutch oven, etc.; 1½ acres land, fruit, shade trees, berries, flowers, lawn, chicken house; bus passes door; electricity in front; with small expenditure can have all conveniences; price $3500; liberal mortgage. Phone Brighton 2199-R. 1197 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 22, Allston.

AT MANOMET BLUFFS

TWO attractive furnished cottages near waterfront; all imps., including sun parlor and screen porches; must sell immediately. Apply for terms to MRS. H. F. ROBINSON, Waban, Mass. Tel. Centre Newton 311-R. Owner on grounds to show April 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE
14 rooms, all modern improvements; suburb of Boston; suitable for rest home or private residence; two-car garage; large lot of land. Tel. days, Mystic 1350 or evenings and Sundays, Mystic 3017-W.

WINTHROP Beautiful single home for sale, ten rooms, exclusive neighborhood, 64 Cottage Park Rd.; family leaving State; everything modern; excellent condition: large piece of land; price $12,000. Tel. Ocean 0839-W (Mass.).

SUMMER COTTAGE with garage on east side Morse's Pond, Wellesley; 15 miles out; can be seen April 19th; take Worcester car to Russell Road, or address B. S. GALE, 514 Audubon Road, Boston. Phone Kenmore 968.

COUNTRY HOUSE, six rooms, furnished or unfurnished; two acres orchard and garden; also two-acre wood lot; pine woods on one side; view of mountains; 1½ hours from Boston; $8000. Address, D-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAUTIFUL EVANSTON
A residence lot, 50x150, in Chicago's beautiful suburb; will make you a good investment at present prices as well as a good home site. W. A. PRIDMORE, 139 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE by owner, attractive 2-acre ranch; raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, strawberries, apples, pears, cherries, etc.; 6-room modern bungalow, all conveniences; garage, barn, chicken house. Box 852, Puyallup, Wash.

FOR SALE—Shingled bungalow in Northbrae, 5 rooms and finished sleeping porch, breakfast nook; local train service, schools nearby; $5250, terms. H. P. PARKER, 1216 Carlotta Ave., Berkeley, Calif. Phone 5522-J.

WINTHROP, MASS.
Single and double houses for sale at reasonable prices; terms arranged; summer cottages. JOSEPH R. DONOVAN, 2 Somerset Ave., Winthrop Center. Ocean 1330.

CALDWELL, N. J.—For sale, house 10 rooms, all improvements, acre of ground, best fruits, shrubbery, etc.; near depot, schools and stores; 25 miles from New York. Write I. DOLL, Caldwell, N. J.

FOR SALE—Rockmont Cottage, York Beach, Me.; also old estate; large lot; fine location; green house sash, 20x80 house. Owner of same, 23 South St., Concord, N. H.

For Oklahoma Oil Properties and Real Estate Write
J. M. BERRIMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma

RANCH for sale, 480 acres, ninety miles south of Calgary; house, barns, machinery, etc. Box P-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—12,000-acre stock ranch; full modern equipment for cattle and sheep. For information write Figure 5 Stock Ranch, Deer Lodge, Montana.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

TO LET—For the summer season at Woodstock, New York—the famous art and musical colony—a large colonial house, furnished; containing seven bed rooms, including roofed-in sleeping porch; three bathrooms, one large studio; four open fireplaces; garage and seven acres of land. Address, BIRGE HARRISON, Woodstock, Ulster County, New York.

CAPE COD
FURNISHED cottage for rent, six rooms and bath hot and cold running water; telephone; electric lights; piano; fireplace; furnace; porch; garage; three minutes from seashore; good bathing; rent $500 for summer season.
F. C. BARTLETT,
Bass River, Mass.

TO RENT, Greenfield, N. H., month of July or season, 7-room cottage; large piazza, fireplace; garage; fine view; 1200 feet elevation; near Lake George. Apply to ROBERT RIEDEL, 3 Centervale Park, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Dorchester 5223-M.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Your summer home, May to Septembr; 6-room cottage, furnished, with piano; good view, harmonious surroundings. R. J. COFFIN. Tel. Marblehead 699-R.

OVERLOOKING BOSTON HARBOR
To let or for sale, 8-room furnished house, modern conveniences, sun parlor; near bathing beach; good neighborhood. Box G-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BARRINGTON BEACH, R. I.—Mod. summer cottage, close to beach, from May 1 to Sept. 3; run. water, elec., telephone. Apply to MRS. HUGHES, 183 Magnolia St., Boston 25, Mass.

GREEN POND, N. J.—For July and August; furnished bungalow on lake shore. BERTHA M. PALMER, 1628 University Avenue, New York City.

TO RENT for season, furnished house, within 3 min. walk of lake; boating, bathing. MRS. F. R. LOVELL, P. O. Box 103, E. Weymouth, Mass.

WEST GRAY, Maine—Clean, roomy house; boating, fishing, garage, beautiful country. Address B. A. LIBBY for particulars.

SUMMER PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED—Small, comfortable cottage for 2 adults, near Boston; South Shore preferred. Box N-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—FURNISHED

BY TWO women (temporarily in New York) reasonably-priced 2-room apartment with bath and kitchenette, or like space, in Protestant family, with housekeeping privileges; must be convenient to 80th and Madison Ave.; quote terms by month. Box K-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STORES TO LET

CHICAGO—Light store with apartment in rear; excellent business section. Telephone Belmont 8331.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

EXCEPTIONAL CAMBRIDGE APARTMENT
TO SUBLET, June 1 (or earlier) to October 1 8 rooms, kitchenette, bath, sleeping porch, on Prescott St., near Harvard College; fourth floor (elevator), windows east, south, west; open outlook; cool, airy, quiet; will sublet, handsomely furnished, at rate for unfurnished apartment. Tel. University 9611-M, or address Box D-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—To let, June 8 to Sept. 15, charming new 6-room apt., beautifully furnished, sunny duplex house, piazza, garden, central, 15 min. from Boston. Two or three persons only; no usual home; $475 the season. G. M. MILLER, 73 Marion St., Brookline, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Hotel Fitz Carlton, 1130 Boylston Street—Attractive suite to sublet; completely furnished; light, heat and service; from June to September: three rooms and bath. Apply Back Bay 2678. Reverend Bradley Gilman.

BOSTON—Furnished apt., 1 room and alcove, hall, kitchenette, bath; new building; corner apt.; nice view; $75 per month. Phone Brighton 2199-R. 1197 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 22.

BUFFALO CREEK, Colo.—Six-room cottage, nicely furnished; beautiful location; 40 m. from Denver; hot and cold water, bath; open fireplaces; garage; summer season, $300. Write, MRS. W. H. HARBISON, Buffalo Creek, Colo.

LEASE AND FURNITURE
CHICAGO—For sale, completely furnished, four rooms, steam heated apt.; including Victrola, electric washing and sewing machine; outside rooms; Albany Park; rent $65; October lease. Telephone Juniper 5428.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF—Five-room upper flat in duplex building, just completed; unfurnished. 1656 So. Hobart. Phone 74380.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 E. 37th St.—Studio, bath, kitchenette, fireplace; attractively furnished; artist, business person; May-October, longer if desired; $85; references. M. E. Markham.

NEW YORK CITY—Duplex apt. for rent, June 15 to Sept. 15; furnished or unfurnished; 4 rooms, kitchen and bath. Telephone 0181.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (66th St.)—Apt. suite of 6 rooms, furnished; facing park; service; permanent; references. Apt. 4-N.

PASADENA, CALIF., American Apartments, 291 So. Marengo Ave. Phone F. O. 253—Single and double apts., steam heat; close in; very quiet; rates comparatively lower than Los Angeles; garages.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

CHICAGO—Mother and son (19) desire small unfurnished apartment in Rogers Park by May 1. S-64, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass., 65 Pleasant St., Suite 3—Nicely furnished 6-room housekeeping apartment, outside rooms; pleasant neighborhood; 15 minutes from Boston; for rent from May 1st for two or three months. Shown by appointment. Tel. 0545 Brookline.

NEAR HARVARD YARD
Unusual six-room furnished apartment, maids' quarters; sublet till Oct. 1st; piano, fireplace, 600 books, screened porch; comfortable in summer, at unfurnished price, which is moderate; best references required. Tel. University 9553-R, Cambridge, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Five-room furnished apartment, all outside rooms; hot water heat, continuous hot water; 5 blocks from Harvard Square. Telephone University 5983-R.

NEW YORK CITY, Overlooking Hudson, 105th St.—June to Sept., attractively furnished apt.; Chickering grand piano. Telephone Academy 1091, or Box V-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 20 W. 10th St., just off 5th Ave.—Enetire floor; very unusual; living room, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen and bath; maid, valet service; references required; $250. Stuyvesant 5170.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Suite two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; southeast exposure; beautiful grounds; porches; week or season, May 1st-Oct. 1st; also extra rooms. Address, MISS HAIGHT, Clinton Hall, 192 South St.

NEAR BOSTON—Nicely furn. apt., 4 rooms, porch, May 1st; rent $100. HELEN WINKLER, 30 Reedsdale St., Allston. Brighton 1473-M.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—For rent, part time in practitioner's office. Box F-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHICAGO—Attractive private offices, also desk space; stenographic service if desired. 819 Monroe Building. Telephone Randolph 1685.

CHICAGO—Practitioner's office, exclusive use Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 31 East Madison St., Room 610. Tel. Central 6489.

CHICAGO—Practitioner's office for rent, Tues., Thurs. and Sat. afternoons. Suite 1505 Stevens Bldg. Phone Central 1180.

CHICAGO—Practitioner's office, all or part time, in furnished suite. 609-81 East Madison Street.

CLEVELAND—Practitioner's furnished office; mornings and evenings. Box A-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Bulkley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW YORK CITY—For rent, practitioner's office, half or double, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Room 1133, Aeolian Hall.

NEW YORK CITY — Practitioner's office; terms reasonable. Room 1912, 303 Fifth Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 81 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Desirable rooms suitable 1 or 2 business people or tourists; modern conveniences. Tel. Copley 5552-R.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 8—Desirable rooms, with privileges; permanent; visitors accommodated. Copley 5117-R.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Coolidge Corner—Furn. room in private family, modern apartment, for business woman. Tel. Brookline 6896.

BROOKLINE, Mass., near Coolidge Corner—Large room in private family. Phone Brookline 1986-M.

CHICAGO—Will share my 2-room apt. with business girl; N. S. near Church, Park, bus, surface; very reasonable. N-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO, 111 E. Oak St., Apt. 3—Well-furnished room; private family; bus or surface car trans.; 7 minutes to loop. Tel. Superior 4099 mornings or after 7:30 evenings.

CHICAGO—Light single room in mod. residence; 3rd fl.; $4.50; N. S., nr. church, lake and Addison "L" sta. expr. Tel. Buck'ham 1993.

NEW YORK CITY, 251 W. 261st St., opposite Van Cortland Park—Bright, airy room, private home; gentleman. Kingsbridge 3532.

NEW YORK CITY, 137 W. Tremont Ave.—Nicely furnished room; gentleman preferred; near Jerome Ave. subway. J. H. PETTIGREW.

NEW YORK CITY, 567 West 113th Street—Exceptionally large airy corner room, twin beds if desired; every convenience. MRS. HENRY.

NEW YORK CITY, W. 79th St.—Attractive outside room; clean, orderly; elevator; lavatory; block to subway. Schuyler 4934.

NEW YORK CITY, 36 West 50th Street—Large back room for one or two gentlemen.

NEW YORK CITY, 5 West 82nd St.—Bright, large front room. Inquire 9 to 5, Schuyler 9894.

TWO ROOMS, double or single; permanent or visitors accommodated. 87 Gainsboro St., Boston. Suite 2. Tel. Copley 5813-J.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished room for woman; two blocks from Brooklyn Manor Station, "L" and trolley. SMITHERS, 487 Diamond Ave. Phone Richmond Hill 5832-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner section, about April 20th, with board, suite of four rooms and bath, or will let singly. Telephone Brookline 6351-M

I HAVE a pleasant home a half hour's ride from Boston, where a few people desiring rest and care or permanent home can be accommodated; references exchanged. Box T-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WINTHROP, Mass.—Rooms, with meals, at reasonable prices. Box S-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

COMFORTABLE, airy house, large porch, home cooking, near beach, in beautiful Baldwin. 250 Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I. ABBOTT.

HARMONIOUS vacation here; bountiful table; Catskills; cottages, rooms, week or season; booklet. WILLE FARM, Lake Katrine, New York.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

REAL HOME and mother's care for children; porch, playground, beach; adults taken; especially adapted for parents in business. 250 Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I.

WOULD like complete charge of young infant in my own home; experienced, loving care. Add. SUNNIEVIEW, Box 193, Alfred, N. Y.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN employed, desires room in private family. A-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HOME WITH ATTENTION

ROCKLEDGE HOME
A Home where those needing care can have same under ideal conditions; correspondence invited. "State Maternity License." 3 Parley Vale, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Jamaica 2724 or 2620.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—General sales manager, experienced in wholesale hardware and grocery trade preferred but not essential; man of experience in handling of men and national distribution; factory and general office; location in western Penna., in pleasant town of 25,000; must be Protestant; Christian Scientist preferred; please write, stating qualifications, experience and references. Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEMAN, for work in Sanatorium; clean type, neat; one who does not smoke. Apply 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

YOUNG MAN over 18 to assist in dining room at Sanatorium. Apply by letter to 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

KITCHEN MAN, about May 1st. Apply by letter to 910 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SALES LADIES—Everywhere, to sell bloomers and other specialties for women and children, direct from manufacturer to consumer; exclusive territory, good commissions and reliable goods. J. W. CAMPBELL, Manufacturer, 608 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

REFINED woman who wants a good home and moderate wages for keeping house in family of two. Tel. Wilmette 2545 or Addr. J-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

COMPETENT stenographer who understands bookkeeping, for resident position in co-educational school. Box T-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER and typist for part time employment; give references and salary expected. Box A-58, The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

CHILD'S NURSE for two children; south in the winter; also nursery governess for two children in Pittsburgh, Penn.; also good cook for Cleveland, Ohio; also good cook and second maid for desirable home in Boston. The SERVICE BUREAU, 49 Norway St., Boston.

COUPLE—To do janitor work and cleaning in school; Protestant only; man occupied outside; woman good cook. Box C-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

BOND SALESMAN

INVESTMENT BOND HOUSE, specializing in nationally advertised issues, has openings for men in the New England States with some bond selling experience who feel capable of rapid development under favorable conditions. They will be glad to discuss these facts with any such men who have a substantial reason for seeking a new connection. Address N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—An opportunity to increase your earnings this spring; 12% commission paid to our salesmen for selling lots in one of the finest, close-in pieces of property just being opened; improvements in. See J. N. Hagerman between 8 and 9 a. m. or phone for appointment at The Ambler Realty Co., 135 Old Arcade.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

OPENING FOR LADY of refinement with wide acquaintance in Boston or New England who feels capable of rapid development in the sales organization of an investment bond house, in Boston, specializing in nationally advertised issues. Address P-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HOTEL MANAGER at liberty May 1st; 15 years' experience American and European plan; thoroughly experienced back and front of house; exceptional clientele; will give services and experience on 50-50 basis; willing to put up small amount as security. Box D-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

HAVE YOU an opening for a shoe buyer, one that knows the business, either department store or chain stores; and qualified in high-grade or bargain basements; will call for personal interview. Box T-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN with over 20 years' practical experience in the textile manufacturing industry, desires position as superintendent or executive; thoroughly conversant with modern production methods as applied to textile mills; now employed as superintendent but desires change. Addr E-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHICAGO—Experienced capable auditor and office manager has a portion of his time to give to concern requiring efficient accounting and office organization; complete periodical audits made. B-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

TRAFFIC-SHIPPING — Position wanted by man with 12 yrs.' industrial exp.; competent to organize and operate traffic and shipping depts.; thorough knowledge of tariffs, classification, equipment. Box B-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOREMAN—Light, power, telephone transmission, technical training; 18 years' practical experience construction maintenance; married; go anywhere; permanent. Box T-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in bookkeeping, accounting, correspondence, would like employment a few hours in afternoon. L-48, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

AS BOOKKEEPER, accountant or office manager; 25 years' experience; can furnish best of business and banking references. E. R. BURDICK, 340 First St., Pittsfield, Mass.

PRACTICAL MACHINIST, with good experience, desires opportunity to develop small shop or new product. Address, Box T-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN, experienced grocery specialties, wishes connection; preferably Texas or southern territory; references. De Witt L. Speyer, Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH LADY, educated and refined, has traveled extensively, wishes position as chaperone or traveling companion; will take full charge of wardrobe; would consider one needing care. Address M. C., care MME. LECUYER, 25 Belvidere St., Boston, Copley 3286-W.

DO YOU need a young woman who can manage your ladies' ready-to-wear department and increase your business; familiar with New York market? Box A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

COMPETENT, refined lady, unincumbered, wishes management of apartment house, or will assist in management, in exchange for apt. and reasonable cash remuneration. Address, H-25, Care The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. Wilshire 5179.

COLLEGE EDUCATED, business and travel experience; enjoys best in literature, art and music, also hiking, horseback riding, etc.; wishes position as companion to a woman of similar taste, traveling; Christian Scientist pref. S-14, 502-A Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Reliable young lady desires position of responsibility; 8 years' experience; excellent correspondent; capable at office detail; executive ability. S-65, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

A LADY of good family and education, a pianist of ability, a good card player, correct in speech and manners, desires a position in an up-to-date hotel as social hostess; references exchanged. Box F-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, wishes position as housekeeper, mother's helper or care of children, with upstairs work if desired. J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Position as hostess in camp, or chaperone to young people in home or to travel; am chaperone in girls' school at present. Address Box G-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED, capable saleswoman seeks connection with high-class house, either in New York or New Jersey. Box O-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FORMER private secretary-stenographer desires position; general knowledge of office work; references. E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Building, Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Ten years' experience; capable; best of references. Box A-57, The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

YOUNG colored woman desires general work in taking care of apt.; hours 8:30 to 1 p. m. Inquire Nelson, care Lashley, 127 W 133 st., New York City.

EXPERIENCED graduate kindergartener desires position for coming summer months; refs. exchanged. Box G-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED attendant or companion for child or adult; free to travel. W-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

NURSERY governess desires position entire charge two or more children. Box E-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., N.Y.C.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, would like two or three days each week in one place. Telephone Everett 0893-R.

Helpful Service

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are finding that the Classified Advertisements provide a meeting place for buyer and seller—for the one requiring a definite service and the one who can provide it.

Whether the advertising is in relation to service, or employment, a room or an office, the sale of real estate, or the promotion of a business enterprise, the Monitor supplies a wide channel for the advertiser's appeal. And many are the expressions of appreciation for the results obtained.

In making use of the columns devoted to Classified Advertisements, readers will please bear in mind that two letters of reference are required of all those seeking positions, desiring help, or offering rooms for rent. Branch Advertising offices are located in the cities named below.

Boston, 107 Falmouth Street
Tel. Back Bay 4330
New York, 21 East 40th Street
Tel. Murray Hill 0777
Cleveland, 512 Bulkley Building
Tel. Cherry 2099
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Building
Tel. Wabash 7182
Kansas City, 502-A Commerce Building
Tel. Delaware 272
San Francisco, 200 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Tel. Sutter 7240
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Building
Tel. 15831
Seattle, 763 Empire Building
Tel. Main 3904
London, 2 Adelphi Terrace
Tel. Gerrard 5422

There are Advertising Representatives in 275 other cities. The Classified Advertising rate is 20 cents a line.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SUFFOLK STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMPANY
96-104 Northampton Street, Boston
STORING — MOVING — PACKING — SHIPPING
HOUSEHOLD, PERSONAL & OFFICE EFFECTS
Estimates Furnished Without Charge
Telephone Roxbury 0323 or 2966

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

POLAR BEAR FUR

11 FEET TIP TO TIP

in exceptional condition; mounted; teeth, claws and ears whole and perfect. Skin brought from Siberia by owner. Address N. M. GOODENOUGH, 624 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Antiques, China, Glassware, Hand-Made Articles, Preserves, etc. Also new and slightly used Modern Wearing Apparel Solicited and Sold on Commission. Tel. Back Bay 6558.
THE UTILITY SHOP
Norway & Falmouth Sts., Boston

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

COMPLETE furnishings of six-room apt. for sale; apt. may be rented; located on Huntington Ave. B-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE for sale—All or part of seven-room apartment; piano; vacuum sweeper; set of dishes, etc. Telephone Buckingham 4536, 844 Oakdale Ave., Apt. 1, Chicago.

AUTOMOBILES

LINCOLN
Four-passenger Judkins body; run 4 months; four new shoes, two spares, two bumpers, touring trunk; reconditioned.
LALIME & PARTRIDGE, INC.
1255 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 10760

FOR HIRE

FOR RENTAL (season)—Imperial Judkins Limousine
Special upholstery—In charge of expert chauffeur
The Motor Car Service Company
338 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. B. B. 4170

GARAGE SPACE WANTED

IN NEIGHBORHOOD of Claflin Road, Brookline, space for medium-sized car. Tel. Brookline 5563-W.

INSURANCE

WILLIAM H. A. CLARK
INSURANCE
For Every Requirement
1064 Beacon Street Brookline, Mass.
Brookline 4045

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BRISTOL BUREAU, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City, has excellent positions for secretaries, stenographers, typists and others. Telephone Longacre 9183.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS WANTED

TEACHER for fourth grade next year, with knowledge of Project Method; write for appointment stating salary expected, experience, etc. Box C-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HAIRDRESSERS

SHAMPOOING a specialty, for ladies and gentlemen; all by hand. MME. CAROLINE M. SOULAS, 87 Gainsboro St., Boston. Tel. Copley 5813-J.

DRESSMAKING

FORMER manager of an exclusive dressmaking establishment will sew by the day. Phone Midway 0031, MRS. SUTTON, Chicago.

CHICAGO—Dressmaking and remodeling by the day, $4.25; willing to go to suburbs. Phone Drexel 8280

MANICURIST

JOSEPHINE YAKER, MANICURIST
175 Tremont Street
Room 606 Beach 8081 BOSTON

MUSICIANS

CHURCH SOLOIST can accept position in New York or New England; experienced and successful singer; mezzo soprano. Box H-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT in territory surrounding Baltimore, 3 years' experience. Borge Heede, 3717 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED

for further expansion of an established producing oil property; excellent opportunity offered for conservative investor; thorough investigation invited. Box A-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

OPPORTUNITY for gift shop for summer at the Old-Time Verandah House. Address, 318 State St., New London, Conn.

WANT $17,500 for 3 years, at 8%, secured by first mortgage on country estate; Westchester County; conservative value $50,000; fullest investigation. Box D-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Long established confectionery store, also stationery; good location; $4,000 cash; rent reasonable. JACKOB, 530 City Island, Bronx, N. Y. Tel. City Island 1137.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport

Printing That Brings Results
Our layouts attract favorable attention to your proposition. Let us help you with your printing and direct advertising problems.
W. THOS. WATSON & CO.
Printers and Multigraphers
441 E. Main St. Phone Barnum 1963

Hartford

VICTROLAS
Quality of Performance: That should be the first requisite in the purchase of a talking machine. It is the one thing that comes before all else in the construction of the Victrola.
When choosing a talking machine for use in your home select a Victrola, because you get what you are entitled to—
A TRUE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
"The Music Center of Hartford"
SEDGWICK & CASEY, INC.
Cor. Asylum and Trumbull Streets
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

LUX, BOND & LUX, INC.
Jewelers
859 MAIN STREET
Seth Thomas Clocks
Mahogany Cases, 8 Day Time and Strike
Mantel, Desk and Wall Clocks

New English Cutaway Front Golf Suits for Men Are Ready—
The Luke Horsfall Company
Men's Shop 93 Asylum St. HARTFORD Women's Shop 140 Trumbull St.
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

BETTY'S SHOP
75 Pratt St. Stearns Bldg.
DISTINCTIVE HATS
Sports Skirts, Coats and Dresses
Sweaters Blouses

M. J. BURNHAM
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Weeks Linen Shop
TABLE LINENS ART LINENS
EMBROIDERED LINENS HANDKERCHIEFS
93 Pratt Street, HARTFORD, CONN.

HATS FOR SPRING
Exclusive but not Expensive
CHAPIN MILLINERY SHOP
75 PRATT STREET

Coombs—Florist
Two Stores: 741 Main—364 Asylum

WIRELESS FORMS A LINK OF EMPIRE

Britain to Issue Licenses for the Erection of Wireless Stations for Universal Messages

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31—The Prime Minister announced recently that the Government no longer considered it necessary to exclude private enterprise from participating in wireless telegraphy within the Empire. It had, therefore, decided to issue licenses for the erection of wireless stations for communication with the dominions, colonies, and foreign countries, subject to certain necessary conditions.

Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director of Marconi's, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was only awaiting the formal license before giving the word to start erecting the Empire chain of wireless stations.

An Empire Scheme

As far back as 1920 Mr. Isaacs suggested certain fundamentals which he proposed should govern an Empire scheme. He said that these stood today, only more so, and it was intended to work on this basis. The main features of his scheme are as follows: That such trunk and branch lines shall be established as will enable England to communicate with any part of the Empire; that any part of the Empire shall be able to communicate with any wireless-equipped ship in any part of the ocean; that in cases like England and South Africa where there is an East and West Coast route both lines shall be provided; that on trunk routes speeds of not less than a hundred words a minute, both sending and receiving automatically, be provided; that main trunk stations be erected for long distance work; and that smaller transmitting stations be erected to act as main feeder transmitting stations in conjunction with the trunk transmitting area.

The scheme provides for five trunk stations in England, three each in Egypt and India, two each in East Africa, Montreal, Vancouver and South Africa, with an auxiliary for South America; two at Singapore, with an auxiliary at Hongkong, two in Australia, one in New Zealand, and one in the West Indies.

Local Feeder Stations

In connection with all these trunk stations there will be local feeder stations, so that when the whole scheme is in working, it will be possible to hand in a message in England for any town in the Empire.

As to the relative reliability of wireless and the cable, Mr. Isaacs said he knew that the cable claimed a greater degree of accuracy and reliability, but this he disputed. It was true, that occasions occurred when electrical disturbances had caused delay, but this had often been a question of power. The higher the power the more easily would a disturbance be penetrated. Also so far there was only one big station on which they could depend. With five stations it would be almost inconceivable that all of them could be adversely affected at the same time.

FORD OUTPUT STRIKING

DETROIT, April 14—A record production of 37,793 Ford cars and trucks for domestic use for the week ended April 10 marks the first week when production was in excess of 6000 completed cars and trucks every day, the lowest day totaling 6153 and the highest 6406.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford (Continued)

G. FOX & COMPANY, INC.
HARTFORD, CONN.
ALL THAT'S NEW
Now Being Displayed
In the Dress and Suit Section
Third Floor

QUALITY CORNER
Women's Shop Third Floor
ONE NEED ONLY TO HAVE A TASTE FOR STYLE TO APPRECIATE THE CHARM OF OUR SPORTS APPAREL FOR WOMEN.
Stackpole Moore Tryon Co.
115 Asylum St. at Trumbull

CORRECT ENGRAVING
Business and Social Stationery
Wedding Announcements and Invitations
Birth Announcements Calling Cards
Monogram Dies in Original Designs
Harry L. Perkins Company, Inc.
8 Haynes Street
Stationers, Office Outfitters, Engravers

The Flint Bruce Co.
COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE
Goods as Represented
103 Asylum St. 150 TRUMBULL ST.

Seventy Years of Service
It is with the record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1849, solicits your business.
State Bank & Trust Company
Hartford, Conn.

Oriental Rugs
THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.
205 PEARL STREET
Domestic Rugs

JEROME E. SAGE
84 to 88 Pratt St.
Features "Kayser's" Gloves, Hose
Knit Undersilks, Petticoats and Bloomers

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
47 Farmington Avenue
Telephone 2-2777
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Quality, Service
and
Reasonable Prices—to boot.
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
CORDWAINERS 755 Main Street

BEST OF BAKED FOODS
Beroth Bread Shop
FRESH FROM THE OVEN
Two Shops: 559—1123 Main Street

We feature
Red Cross Arch Tone Shoes for Women
Style and Comfort combined, at a reasonable price.
AISHBERG the Shoeman
941 Main St.

BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY
INSURANCE
670 MAIN STREET

EAT AT THE SANDWICH SHOP,
American Industrial Bldg., 983 Main St.
(Opposite Fox's)
the next time you are in Hartford.
You'll like it.

CHAS. W. DOWNING
MEN'S WEAR
366 Asylum Street Hotel Garde Bldg.

H. F. CORNING & COMPANY
Established 1812 68 Church Street
WARDROBE TRUNKS
Winship and Oshkosh

SELECT MEATS
GROCERIES
WEST HILL GROCERY
LOUIS H. BIRCH, Proprietor
765 Farmington Avenue

THE COLONIAL INN
40 Lewis Street
LUNCHEON AND SUPPERS
HOME COOKED FOOD

Meriden

JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE
7 W. MAIN STREET Books, Stationery,
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies.

New Haven

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
849 Chapel Street, New Haven
1005 Main Street, Bridgeport

Adult Pupils in Musical Analysis
JESSIE KEYES DEWELL
535 Orange Street

CHARLES H. FISCHER
ENGRAVER OF JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
Personal and Business Stationery, Cards, Invitations and Announcements a specialty. 39 Center St.

Stamford

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following news stands in
Stamford, Conn.:
Edward Abrams............33 Bank St.
Mitchel's Stationery Store....633 Main St.
Mr. Harry Karp............411 Main St.
George Lemmer............501 Atlantic St.

CONNECTICUT

Waterbury

Another Templeton Special
9" Wear Ever Aluminum Saucepan and Cover
Regular price $1.50. While they last
$1.00
TEMPLETON'S
WATERBURY - - - - - - CONN.

WE ARE CELEBRATING
Our 21st Anniversary This Week
With a Store Wide
BIRTHDAY SALE
You'll find bargains of the greatest worth, in all lines, throughout the store.
DON'T MISS COMING
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

PREPARATORY TO MOVING
WE OFFER SPECIAL PRICES IN
Ladies' Hand Bags, Desk Sets, Stationery and Baskets
DAVIS & NYE
112-114 Bank Street

THE HOWLAND-HUGHES CO.
A store striving in every way to become
ONE OF CONNECTICUT'S GREAT STORES

MISS CARLEY'S SHOP
115 Grand Street, Waterbury
Spring Dresses, Sweaters, Blouses, Skirts
Children's Dresses for Parties and Every Day
Handsome Gift Lines for Spring Brides

C. R. HALE
TIRES ACCESSORIES
REPLACEMENT PARTS
MOBILOILS
336 E. Main Street Phone 4216

FORESTER & CO.
The
Gowns, Frocks, Suits, Wraps
for Spring
NOW ON DISPLAY

GEGHAN-ALLERTON, INC.
NASH, PEERLESS AND LAFAYETTE FINE MOTOR CARS
61 Field St., Waterbury, Conn.
Branch—18 So. Main St., Naugatuck

SCHROEDER & SCHROEDER
51 West Main St.
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND
Mortgages Negotiated
Tel. 2850-2 House 239

THE CANDY SHOP
36 East Main Street
WATERBURY, CONN.

GEORGE A. UPHAM
BUILDER
GENERAL JOBBING

FRED A. WEBSTER
ARCHITECT

DEAN
The Florist
68 Center Street Phone 558

MAINE

Auburn—Lewiston

A Radio Message To Mrs. Central Maine
Peck's Housewares Sale
Sat., Apr. 14, to Sat., Apr. 21, inclusive

DORA CLARK TASH
PHOTOGRAPHER
139 Main St., Opposite Empire Theatre
Lewiston Tel. 228
Send us your amateur films and they will receive prompt and careful attention.

BRYANT'S TIRE SERVICE
Yale Tires and Vulcanizing
Free Gears if You Break Yours and are our customer for lubricants
99 Turner St., Auburn, Me. Tel. 2105-M

"We appreciate your orders and will give you our Best Service"
GEORGE M. ROAK CO.
FLORISTS
50 Court St., Auburn

Bangor

Women's Apparel of Individuality
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Blouses, Sweaters, Skirts
Quality Garments at Moderate Prices
THE SMITH CO.
50 Columbia St., Bangor, Maine

Portland

Tailored Navy Blue Poiret Twill Suits
$25.00 $29.50 $35.00
Captivating Spring Suits in Box Coat Models, Flare Coat Models, Jacquette Styles and Long Tailored Effects, in one and three button fastenings.
A splendid selection of Better Grade Spring Suits and Coats for your approval.
EASTMAN BROS. & BANCROFT E.B.B.
PORTLAND - - - - MAINE

OWEN, MOORE & CO.
Full Stocks of
Kayser Silk Gloves
2.25 and 2.50
All styles, all lengths, all colors; some in the new cuff effects.
505-507 Congress Street

THE FARNUM CO.
MEN'S CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS
"Where It Pays to Shop Around the Corner"
12 Brown Street

RINES BROTHERS COMPANY
Specializing in
High-Grade Apparel for Misses and Women

MAINE

Portland (Continued)

THE ENEMARK CO.
Custom Shoe Makers and Repairers
404-406 Congress Street
PORTLAND, MAINE
Telephone 1052
"Nothing But the Best"

IVY CORSET SHOP
588 Congress Street PORTLAND, MAINE
Opposite Congress Square Hotel
Ivy Corsets, Brassieres, etc.
Experienced fitters in attendance.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

CLEANING AND DYEING
AT ITS BEST at
LEWANDOS
248 Huntington Avenue
284 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place
79 Summer Street 29 State Street
Telephone Back Bay 3900
Shops in all the large cities of the East
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Smith & McCance
2 PARK ST., BOSTON
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
Any Magazine or Book—no matter where published—can be had of us.
LIBRARIES BOUGHT

F. KNIGHT & SON
Corporation
40 Oliver Street, Boston
¶Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. ¶Owners relieved of all trouble and labor. ¶Years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it safe to entrust to us the removal, packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc. ¶We guarantee expert and careful handling. ¶Correspondence invited. Telephone.

MOCAN INC.
Trunks, Suit Cases and Bags
Leather Goods of All Kinds
226 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
Tel. Back Bay 1460

Adams & Swett Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleansers
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
130 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1856 Tel. Rox. 1071

WALL PAPERS
Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.
Novelty designs a feature; reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them.
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS
and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at
BARRY, BEALE & CO.
108-110 Washington Street, Boston
Phone Richmond 1492

E. F. Caldwell, Warehouseman
Established 1885. Padded Vans. Tel. Hay. 3907-3908. Expert packers of china, furniture, etc., local and long distance movers, weekly trips to and from New York and Philadelphia; goods insured while in transit.
115 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

CHINA AND GLASS RIVETING
AND RESTORING. Repairers of Ivories, Pearls, Fans and Tortoise Shell. Nothing beyond repair. "The address for Practical Repairs." Expert appraisers. J. P. CALDWELL & CO., 8 Hamilton Place, Boston. Tel. Beach 8666.

BOOKBINDING
WM. S. LOCKE
10 WASHINGTON STREET, NORTH, BOSTON
Tel. Rich. 2401

I. P. LARSON
Shoemaker First Class Repairing
SHOES MADE TO ORDER FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
2 Province Court, cor. Province Street, Boston

WILLIAM E. TAYLOR
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware
Order Work Appraising
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

APPLY TO L. F. HEIDELBERG
For estimates on Commercial and Job Printing, Gummed Labels, Bulk and Package Pins. Trial orders solicited.
84 State St., Room 980 Congress 4367

THE MISSES TUCKER
Hand and Sun Dried Hair Manicuring
Formerly with Harper Method
Beach 53391 Room 1054, Little Bldg.

FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.
Photo Engravers
11 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
Corset Maker
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

COWEN'S
Kayser Silk Hosiery and Underwear, Forsythe Waists, Millinery, Ivy Corsets, Boyshform Brassieres, Gordon and Onyx Silk Hosiery.
156 Mass. Ave., Cor. Belvidere St., Boston.

Brookline

(Mrs.) A. B. MERRILL
FLORIST
1814, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Mass.
Tel. Brookline 4890

Cambridge

COME TO
The Idle Hour Inc.
Lending Library and Gift Shop
32 Brattle Street
when you want dainty cakes, cookies or sandwiches. We also carry candy, cards and novelties.

Hand Carved and All Kinds of Picture Framing
AT REASONABLE PRICES
FRED OLSSON
9 Boylston Street, Cambridge

Central Sq. Hardware Co.
669 Massachusetts Avenue
Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127

KIDDER'S
Pure Candies and Ice Cream
1900 Massachusetts Avenue
Tel. Porter 1115

MME. BRETT'S BEAUTY SHOP
Hairdressing, Shampooing, Manicuring
Under Mme. Brett's personal supervision
30 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Telephone, University 4473-M

MASSACHUSETTS

Dorchester

Durant and Star Cars
Sales and Service
Edwards Motor Car Co.
530 Columbia Road
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Columbia 9080

Fitchburg

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following news stands in
Fitchburg, Mass.:
A. Pizzuti..................6 Prichard St.
N. Y. Shoe Shine Parlor.......393 Main St.

Lowell

Spring Cleaning & Dyeing
"Let Stewart Do It"
464 Bridge St. Phone 6419-W

Zena Clark Craig Inc.
175 MERRIMAC ST.
LOWELL, MASS.
Millinery Gowns

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
WALTER CLARKSON
54 Central St., 53 Prescott St.

Maker and McCurdy
Woman's Shop, 198 Merrimack St.
If you haven't found the right corset, try our Fitting Service.
Also attractive Lingerie and Hosiery

The Bon Marché Dry Goods Co.
The only store in Lowell selling all five
Victrola Edison
Grafonolas Sonoras
Vocalions
Musical Department—Fourth Floor

WALK TO WALKER'S
Next door to Merrimack Square Theatre
Apparel for Men and Women
MORTON M. WALKER
Formerly with the Bon Marche Dry Goods Co.

TYPEWRITERS
All kinds—for rent and for sale
Ask to see the New OLIVER SPEEDSTER
BLANCHE HARD MURPHY
CENTRAL BLOCK

New Lingerie, Hats and Muslin
BONNETS FOR THE KIDDIES
J. & L. BARTER'S
141 Merrimack Street

HARVEY B. GREENE, INC.
Florist 175 Stevens St.
PHONE 1742-W

BAGLEY'S YD GARAGE
Storage, Oils, Gasoline and Accessories
308-310 Westford Street Phone 6147
LOWELL, MASS.

VALLEY TEXTILE CO.
Dress Goods, Silks, Woolens, Cotton, Velvets, Linings, etc. Samples on request.
30 Prescott Street

S. B. MEIKLEJOHN
LADIES' TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING,
HEMSTITCHING AND PICOT EDGING
53 Central St. Phone 2125

A. L. KINNEY
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING AND CEILING WORK
86 Stevens St. Phone 4093-J.

THE SONG SHOP
H. B. LEGGATT, Prop. 127 Merrimack St.
Hallet & Davis Phonographs
Vocalion and Davega Records

REAL ESTATE, All Kinds of INSURANCE
ELLIS & PETTERSON
174 Central Street Telephone 6640
J. R. BURNSIDE, Salesman

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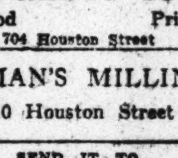

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

The Decline of Opera, and the Possibilities of Mimodrama

By FELIX BOROWSKI

WHAT is to be the ultimate fate of opera? Here is a problem raised, not by controversialists who would set up any mark for the love of shooting at it, but by an existing condition that points to a general decline of prosperity as it applies to the musical stage.

It is possible that the decline of operatic art in Europe—and none can question that there is a decline—is due indirectly to the war. There are other reasons. The operatic débâcle in Britain, for instance, is undoubtedly due to the circumstance that in that country there never has been the popular enthusiasm for and belief in the artistic efficacy of opera that has prevailed, let us say, in Italy. In England dramatic music has been founded upon the shifting sands of fashion, and although some fashions may last longer than others, a change is certain to come some time. What is happening in Britain should be regarded with interest by American music lovers, for it is well within the probabilities that, since their own faith in opera is based upon the same premises as the faith of the English in it, a similar fate may overtake the great American operatic establishments as has overtaken the once mighty operatic syndicate of Covent Garden or the one-time elaborate enterprises of Sir Thomas Beecham.

Opera in English

There are not a few prophets in the artistic wilderness who are warning America of dire things that are likely to happen to its dramatic music because Americans, like Britons, insist on listening to opera in any other tongue than their own. There is an organization in Chicago given to passionate propaganda for the vernacular. The Opera in Our Own Language Foundation does not rest content with spoken and written exhortation, but occasionally rents a theater and offers dramatic compositions by American writers in order to demonstrate that a highly superior brand of art results if only you can get the message of it across the footlights in the language which all Americans understand. This struggle to oust the foreign text has been going on since the eighteenth century and apparently, it has always been assumed that if opera is sung in English that is all that is required, and cheap and artistically inadequate productions matter little or not at all.

It is of comparatively small importance, so far as understanding of the text is concerned, whether the singers declaim in English or in Choctaw. The average singer does not get more than ten or twenty words of his text into the ears of the listeners, and in many cases that is a saving mercy. What would seem to be the vital point of opera in the vernacular is the connection between art and national life. If opera is to make an appeal to the multitude, as distinct from the comparatively small circle which subscribes to the boxes and seats on the main floors of opera houses, it must divorce itself from mere fashion and become part of the national life. And in America, as in England, the national life includes, of course, the use of the national tongue.

Lack of Operatic Composers

Americans have never appreciated this fact, and it never has been realized in England. Perhaps if America or England had had composers possessed of genius for the theater, opera in our own language would have become solidly intrenched. But we have had neither librettists nor composers whose gifts for opera composition are as the gifts of the men who have made opera a living thing in Italy or France. And now I believe that it is too late to look for the librettist or the composer who will and can bring forward the claims of American opera so that they will be respected of all the world.

I said the decline of opera in Europe has been ascribed to the baleful influence of war. Certainly it is true that the number of first-class singers and orchestral performers in European countries is pitifully small, due to the loss of innumerable men who, before 1914, were fine artists and fine players. Financial depression has added to the difficulties of opera giving. There has been a general ebbing of idealism, too. All this has, as it were, weakened the props which have supported opera as an institution. It is more to the point, however, that composers have lost their faith in opera.

The horrors of war have no doubt been responsible for weakening the liking of composers, as well as their audiences, for the artificialities of dramatic music. There has been borne in upon them the suspicion—it has often been more than a suspicion—that opera is fundamentally foolish. So long as scenas and arias were superlatively sung it mattered comparatively little what the artist was singing about. But opera—in Europe at least—is seldom in these days superlatively sung.

Italians and Opera

Opera, as is well known, began in Italy as the indirect result of an attempt to revive Greek drama, in which music was a factor of vital importance. In discovering the relationship between music and action the Florentine protagonists of drama unwittingly discovered opera. Having given it its birth, the Italians are also the first to celebrate its decline. For 300 years they have held the supremacy of dramatic music in their hands. Sometimes that supremacy was challenged by the Germans and, with greater effectiveness, occasionally by the French. But since the Italians were gifted particularly with a sense of the theater, and as they were the original and remained the finest exploiters of the human voice, their claims to operatic pre-eminence were not to be denied.

It was for that reason that in comparatively recent times every Italian composer of distinction was a writer for the theater. One did not have to consider whether Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Puccini, Giordano wrote symphonies more effectively than productions for the operatic stage, for beyond the effulgence of the footlights they never went. Such is not, however, the case today. One has merely to bring to mind the names of the younger Italians—Casella, Malipiero, Respighi, de Sabata, Tommasini, Pick-Mangiagalli—to realize that the present generation in Italy is knocking at other doors than those of opera houses. This circumstance, however, is but an outward and tangible symbol of the trend of things.

The Fundamental Difficulty

What is fundamentally wrong with opera is, of course, its inability to find itself completely in accord with either realism or idealism. At every turn the dramatist and the composer are hampered by the exactions of the vocal element in the work. The more dramatic the situation, the more incongruous become the efforts of the singer to grapple with it; for the mere appearance of one of the persons of the drama as he endeavors to register by action and expression the tense emotion of the moment, and at the same time to attend to the business of vocalizing, is generally absurd. Moreover the necessity of having always to consider the limitations of the human voice, in regard to sonority, hampers the composer when he sets to work upon the orchestral portion of his score. The most effective opera, from the modern standpoint, is that which puts the singer in the background and which brings the interpreter of human emotions to the front. Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" is a remarkable example of this species of art. There is no singing in it, as singing was understood by mid-Victorian composers of opera, but it would be difficult to imagine a more poetic or a more convincing welding of media that go to make up a dramatic composition.

If, then, the effectiveness of a musical creation for the stage is in proportion to the attenuated amount of singing in it, why have vocalism at all? Why indeed? Wagner wrestled with the problem of singing in opera in the middle of last century and, as it did not occur to him that there could be opera without singing, he compromised by making the orchestra the chief exponent of the drama, and permitted the vocalists to stand about the stage or to amuse themselves with what they considered to be "acting," and he attended to the traditions of opera to the extent of giving them opportunities to be heard above the orchestra—if they could.

Mimodrama Fertile Field

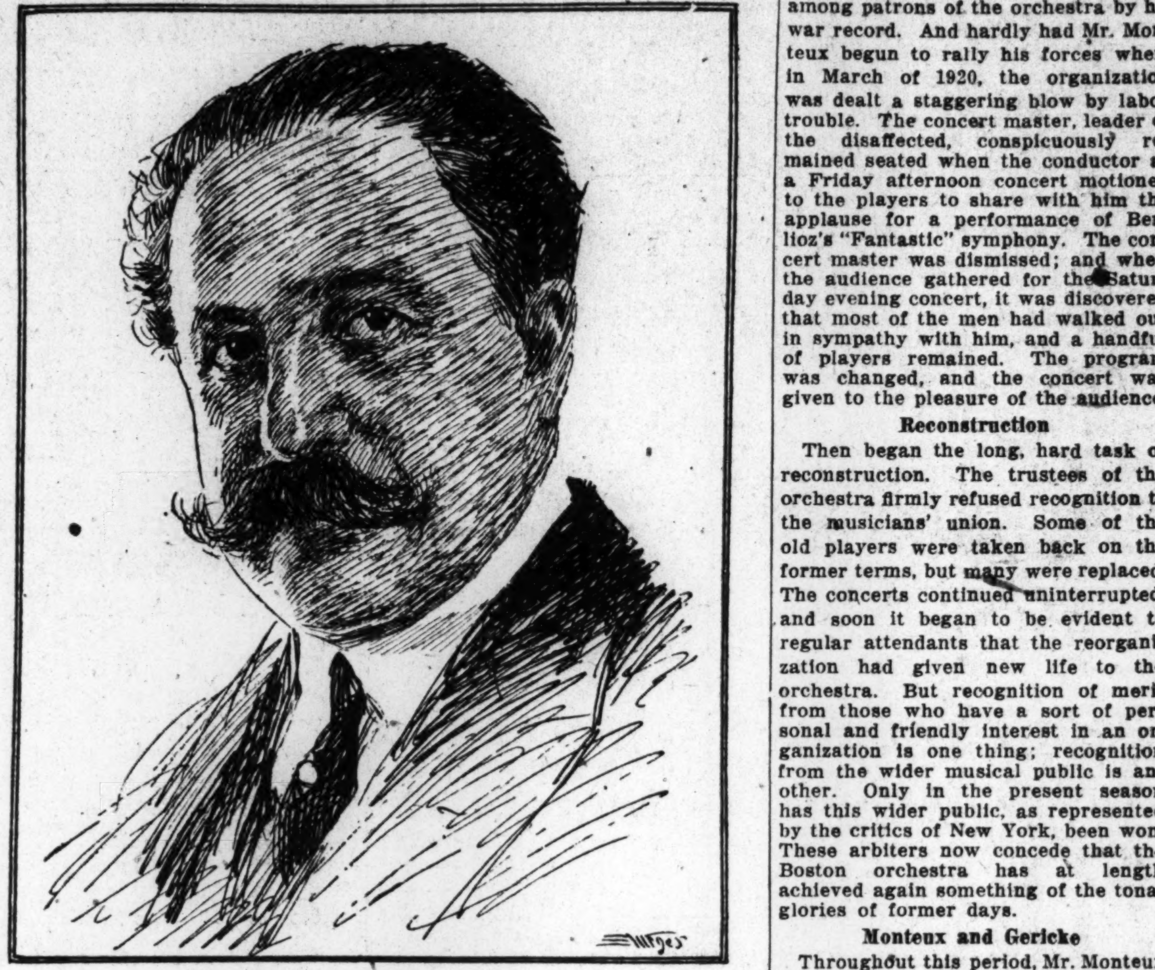
The progressive composer who wishes to link his gifts with the stage will drop the singer in favor of the mime. Clearly the mimodrama is the most fertile field to cultivate. Already it is engrossing the activities of modern composers. Nor do all those composers eliminate singing entirely. In his "Sette Canzoni," Malipiero makes use of songs, not as a substitute for speech, but as a dramatic factor round which his play revolves. The action, however, is carried on by mimes and not by singers. In his "Pantea," Malipiero constructed a mimodrama for a dancer, a chorus and an unseen baritone. There is no reason why vocalists should not be used as part of the orchestral forces and, indeed, experiments have been made in that direction.

The problem which confronts the composer of the new music drama is concerned with the importance of putting the action of his play before the audience so that every situation is understood; for, of course, dialogue is as much a disturbing factor as singing. In my ballet-pantomime "Boudoir," produced by the Chicago Opera Association in 1920, the action of the piece was set forth bit by bit in the program book; but this was at best a clumsy expedient, since it demanded too much of the listener's attention to the book. But even without anything but the action on the stage and the facial expression of the mimes to guide him, the listener will not be worse off than he had been at the opera, for very little of the "story" could be gathered from the singers on the boards. Moreover, the orchestra in a mimodrama, untrammeled by vocalists, can be made more revealing and more eloquent than ever it has been before.

Pierre Monteux, Rebuilder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

PIERRE MONTEUX has now been conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for four seasons, and under his contract will serve it one year more. Although a just estimate of a conductor's work can hardly be attempted until his régime has passed into musical history, yet it seems appropriate at this time to give some account of the progress of the orchestra under this French musician who undertook its direction when it was all but disintegrated by the passions of war.

However opinions may vary as to the relative position Mr. Monteux is likely to occupy in the list of distinguished leaders of the Boston orchestra, it is indisputable that he has achieved a remarkable success under most difficult conditions. Indeed, the bare fact that the orchestra still exists is a considerable tribute to him. The period before and after the armistice was the most critical the organization ever passed through. While Dr. Muck still held the baton, the reflection in the ranks of the orchestra of the hostilities in Europe threatened dissolution. The arrest of Dr. Muck as an enemy alien did not improve matters. Henri Rabaud, who succeeded him, was a profound musical scholar, but not the type of man to appeal to the admirers of Dr. Muck, nor to weld disputatious elements into a harmonious whole.



Pierre Monteux

Inauspicious Conditions

Thus Mr. Monteux succeeded to the dais in the autumn of 1919, under the most inauspicious conditions. Unrest still prevailed among the players. The inevitable comparisons of a new conductor with his predecessors were more trying than in most cases because of the extraordinary popularity of Dr. Muck, only slightly impaired among patrons of the orchestra by his war record. And hardly had Mr. Monteux begun to rally his forces when, in March of 1920, the organization was dealt a staggering blow by labor trouble. The concert master, leader of the disaffected, conspicuously remained seated when the conductor at a Friday afternoon concert motioned to the players to share with him the applause for a performance of Berlioz's "Fantastic" symphony. The concert master was dismissed; and when the audience gathered for the Saturday evening concert, it was discovered that most of the men had walked out in sympathy with him, and a handful of players remained. The program was changed, and the concert was given to the pleasure of the audience.

Reconstruction

Then began the long, hard task of reconstruction. The trustees of the orchestra firmly refused recognition to the musicians' union. Some of the old players were taken back on the former terms, but many were replaced. The concerts continued uninterrupted, and soon it began to be evident to regular attendants that the reorganization had given new life to the orchestra. But recognition of merit from those who have a sort of personal and friendly interest in an organization is one thing; recognition from the wider musical public is another. Only in the present season has this wider public, as represented by the critics of New York, been won. These arbiters now concede that the Boston orchestra has at length achieved again something of the tonal glories of former days.

Monteux and Gericke

Throughout this period, Mr. Monteux has been unfailingly a modest, courteous, unassuming leader, unremitting in his labors but self-effacing in his achievement. His work is done, evidently, in rehearsal. On the stand he exhibits none of the traits of the "prima donna" conductor. He does not bear himself like the commander of an army corps; the tip of his baton does not describe arabesques; he does not distract attention from the music to himself by gyrations. With him, the music is the thing. Whether or not his name shall be acclaimed the greatest in the annals of the orchestra, he will attain whatever position may be assigned to him through musical merit, not by "stunts."

The secret of his success is probably to be found in his own training. He was thoroughly grounded in theory, and had had extensive experience as an orchestral player and conductor when he was called to Boston. He was solo viola player with Colonne's Orchestra, and later with the orchestra of the Opéra-Comique. He also played the solo viola in the Société de Musique Moderne, which he founded. He conducted at Paris, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, London, and in the opera houses at Berlin, Vienna and Budapest. He instituted the Concerts Monteux in Paris, toured Europe and America as conductor of the Ballet Russe, and was for two seasons French conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

Mr. Monteux's service inevitably recalls that of Wilhelm Gericke, for whose benefit he proposed and conducted a concert last winter. Both men took charge when, in the words of the older man, "there were some musicians, but it was hardly an orchestra." Both made it an orchestra, and both won for it the outside recognition that seems essential to its greatest growth and highest success. Mr. Gericke is known as the maker of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Monteux has earned the title of its rebuilder.

L. A. S.

The Musician and the Economic Man

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, March 31

THE economic man of Ricardo, John Stuart Mill and other political economists is, of course, a very hollow gentleman. The economic musician strikes one as an even more impossible person. Every professional musician has, however, what might be termed a forced acquaintance with certain economic problems, for although some people do not see the necessity, he must live. Unless he happens to be an orchestral player there is no trades union to back him; and compared with lawyers, doctors and other professional men, he is at a woeful disadvantage bargaining with the community he serves. And it can safely be asserted that the average miner, railway man or artisan is, in an economic sense, far better educated than the average musician. One was glad, therefore, to see an article, "The Profession: An Economic View," recently in The London Daily Telegraph, by Claude W. Guillebaud, a lecturer in economics at the University of Cambridge.

Demand and Supply

The musician has to adapt the supply of his art to what the economists call the effective demand—i. e., to the demand of those who have money to satisfy it. Mr. Guillebaud points out the obvious reactions of this basic fact upon the nature and development, not only of music, but of every art. "In music," he says, "modern capitalism has found a fruitful soil. A large and complex organization has been developed, which has all the attributes of commercialism, viz., mass production and the large turnover, with profit making as the ultimate criterion of success and advertising the chief road thereto." That, of course, is truer than most musicians will care to admit; but so far as supply and demand are concerned, it must always be remembered the demand for art differs considerably from that of such necessities as food and clothing. To a large extent the artist has to create the demand for himself. There was no call from the public for modern art, to take a specific instance, until the artists by supplying it created the demand.

In music Mr. Guillebaud distinguishes three main groups: the composers, the publishers and the performers. But what of the teachers? Without pupils there are few performers or composers who could pay their bills. In fact, publishers are almost the only people connected with the musical profession who are not forced to teach. And that seems a pity. There is so much composers and performers could learn from them. However, in England, and no doubt elsewhere, there are thousands of people teaching music who are neither composers nor public performers. Whatever their musical capacities, they are a big economic factor, and one would have thought numerous enough to deserve a group all to themselves.

Position of Publisher

Mr. Guillebaud regards the publisher as the dominating factor of the whole economic side of music. Lord Byron said on a famous occasion that Barabbas was a publisher, and one rather gathers that, had Mr. Guillebaud been present, he would not have contradicted him. Basing themselves on the mass demand for vulgar melodies and meaningless harmonies, big firms have arisen, which, with their large reserves of accumulated profits, engage in the manufacture of pianos, control concert halls, and own musical periodicals. "They are thus in a position to compel pianists to use their pianos exclusively in public performances, and to organize concerts at which only works which they have published are performed." The writer deals with the bad effects of those conditions. His remedy is to eliminate the middleman, and by co-operation among producers to establish direct touch with the consumer . . ." and thus enable British composers, inter alia, to have their works produced in public, and British performers not merely to live, but to preserve in the process their own self-respect."

It sounds delightfully simple, but publishers, one imagines, will still sleep o' nights.

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Little Fishes in the Critical Sea

IT has come my way at one time and another to write about books, to have my observations neatly printed in the daily press, and to be thus included in the category of "reviewers" or "critics," my conscientious product being technically a "review." The term serves for convenience; but the practice may reasonably make one turn a critical and reviewing eye upon his own employment, which, indeed, has materially changed even since Longfellow defined criticism with the aid of a military analogy. "Critics," said the poet, "are sentinels in the grand army of letters, stationed at the corners of newspapers and reviews, to challenge every new author." His opinion recognized a certain dignity and authority in the critics: it was more complimentary than Byron's advice to them:

"Take hackney'd jokes from Miller, got by rote,
With just enough of learning to misquote,"

and so on, with further unpleasant characterization, to the contemptuous conclusion,

"Care not for feeling—pass your proper jest,
And stand a critic, hated yet caress'd."

Critics have ceased to be sentinels, and if they assumed this responsibility it is questionable that new authors would pay any attention to them: the only sentinels who count are those alert and anxious manuscript readers who halt new authors (and sometimes old ones) on their hopeful way to a publisher. Now, so far as I have observed, the very multiplicity of books and book reviews has no doubt eliminated the personal equation between critics and authors, and advanced them together into another period than that which might now be called the Vituperative Era. It is a happier condition. Speaking for that large company of little critics to which I personally belong, I am quite sure that we would dislike to be hated, and dislike equally to be caress'd, and be very uncomfortable indeed if both these things were constantly happening to us at once. I speak, of course, for the little fish, we small fry of letters who are set swimming in the critical sea by the needs of the newspapers: but I note no evidence that the weightier reviewers, the very whales of our critical ocean, are hated yet caress'd either. Changed indeed is the relationship between authors and critics since Byron wrote his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers"! Nor does one meet nowadays the notion that the critic is a person who has failed in other forms of authorship. There are too many distinguished names in the list of whales, and too many writers who have proved possession of both the constructive and critical faculties.

But I am concerned just now with the little fishes, we minor reviewers who have no title to distinguish us from the major reviewers who write at length and quite often sign their impressive names. Such a reviewer may develop a brief for or against a book, though unlikely to follow the example of Macauley and on occasion seem to know so much more about the author's subject than the author himself. His review may be an argument or an essay, an analysis of the book, of his own impressions of it, or of both together. With the book as a starting point he may go practically wherever he pleases, so long as he leads with him his little audience of interested and gentle readers. The rules of the game are made by the player: so at least it appears from individual discussions of reviewage by individual exponents. Pope may perhaps be said to have provided something substantial and permanent:

"In every work regard the writer's End,
Since none can compass more than they intend;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."

Here is practical guidance for any reviewer, minor or major. But literature, after all, is not shoemaking; the "points" of a literary product are not so amenable to definition as those of a shoe; and, however differently two major reviewers may regard the conduct of a given author, the single item of space at their disposal must differentiate the manner and matter of their reports from that of a minor. Surely any serious opinion, in this so important matter of presenting an author's wares in the market place, should be supported by reasons or explained by inference; and, for my part, I prefer a minor reviewer who recognizes his limitations and rests content with giving an impersonal impression of the book to one who seeks to influence me by his own approval or disapproval. Thus the ideal minor reviewer would reflect the book as in a kind of epistolary mirror, and leave it to me to decide further between it and my pocketbook. B.

The Average American and Dante

What do we know of Dante—we Americans? We think of him mainly as an Italian Poet of the Middle Ages—much talked of, especially just now, by those who like or pretend to like foreign writers—who wrote, in incomprehensible verse, an imaginative and lurid account of a dismal journey through a lurid Hell—a long poem containing certain phrases which have caught the attention of the world, such as, "All hope abandon, Ye, who enter here," and relieved by a few touches of poetry, such as that relating to Francesca da Rimini. And we know that this was followed by two other poems called Purgatory and Paradise; but of no special merit or interest. We know that he is said by the Brahmin-class of Intellectuals or would-be Intellectuals, to be a great poet and we accept their verdict as we accept their theory of the Law of Gravitation and would equally accept that of Relativity if generally held, without knowing or caring much about it. Or, at most, do we not think of him as a poet, great enough, indeed, to have secured the admiration of the reading world because of his vivid description of a journey through Hell?

And then our thoughts revert to Milton, the great English Poet whom we claim as our own, with a certain smug satisfaction, as who should say: "Can anything equal to this come out of Italy?"

It is discreditable to us that we should be so ignorant of and so indifferent to a work which did much to call Italy to a new birth; and which opened the imposing procession of Italian poetry and afterward of English poetry — a work which was the first budding of the spring which produced so rich a harvest in the summer and autumn that have followed; which broke down the doors and brought Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton into the light and showed them the way to spread their pinions and rise into the high regions of a more spiritual art; which cracked the shackles of Mediaevalism, and led the way to the emancipation of man's thought; which taught Luther to nail his theses on the doors of the Schlosskirche at Wittenberg. . . . Perhaps the works of Homer, has had such an influence on the progress of Civilization as we understand it in Christendom, as that which we inconsiderately consign to the dusty shelves of some public Institutional Library.

It is a discredit to us that we should be so ignorant of the greatest contribution to the thought of the world that was made in the Middle Ages. —Thomas Nelson Page, in "Dante and his Influence."

Sunlight

We were tramping together through the calm, undulating fields of Worcestershire. The weather was dull and the coloring monotonous. We had ceased to talk and had not noticed the fact. For myself I walked mechanically with my thoughts elsewhere, and then, with a sudden swiftness, the sun came out, and we found ourselves standing still and holding our breath. The change in the view might be compared with that which lies between a drawing of a spray of flowers and a carving of the same. Whereas the scene had been comparatively flat, now every detail rose upon its shadow with amazing vitality. A wondrous energy was all around us; the dumb things began to speak; the tiny stones in the pathway were eloquent.

"There is no light to be compared with sunlight!" said my friend.

I began to think.

That evening, with the drawing in of the shadows, I stirred my fire and placed a dry log upon its warm breast. I did not light up but turned my chair toward the blaze and watched the effect of the firelight upon my little room.

"Cosy!" I said to myself. "A possessive cosiness that is strangely appealing. A snug comfort of warm pleasure; a fantastic dance of mysterious imaginings. A vivid recalling of memories, clear and defined, and a gentle losing of them in the richly toned depths." The china on the dresser-shelf twinkled confidentially, with the half sleepy twinkling of contentment that is seen in the eyes of the happy cat. The pictures on the walls were draped in shadows, and only the glint of the molded frames told of their presence. I leaned back luxuriously in my deep chair and became convinced that no light could excel the protective peace that was given forth by the burning logs.

A shiver in the chimney, and a spatter of passing rain against the window. I sat forward and held out my hands to the blaze, and then rose, intending to pull the casement curtains together.

A dark figure, alone on the country road, stepped toward the window and looked in for a second before moving on into the night. The features of the face, I thought, bore traces of sadness, and as I stood there, the charm of the "possessive cosiness" began to leave me.

I turned back to the fire and pushed the smoldering log into a corner of the grate preparatory to retiring, and then, as I lit my candle, the moon broke through the thin clouds, and I found myself and my room swimming in a flood of peculiar brilliancy. I moved to the window and drew the curtains together, and was left alone with my candle, and a strangely shaped shadow that walked awkwardly before me up the crooked stairs.

When I awoke early the next morning the sun was rising over the fields. I opened the casement and nodded to it as one nods to a friend. The birds were nodding to it too; so were the cows and the horses and the sheep. The world was alive with happy expressions of friendship, and a ragged traveler who stood, hatless, upon the little bridge that spans the stream, lifted his face and smiled.

Firelight, moonlight, candlelight, sunlight!

I donned my clothes with all haste, and ran out eagerly into the glories of the morning. The daisies in the wet grass were opening their eyes to the blue sky, and in the cart-ruts that ran between the meadows were little pools of shining gold.

Laughing at April

What happy shouts the children make;
Since April brought them his warm rains
When this same April showers his hail
At their red cheeks behind glass panes,
They know he pelts without avail.

The blossoms drenched, leaves dripping wet,
'Tis for one moment dark as night;
Then comes a rainbow in the sky,
—And Nature laughs, as children might,
Who had a notion once to cry.

Who can help laugh at April's ways?
We laugh the more the more he tries
To mimic some old bogey's face
Under the sunshine of such eyes,
Wherein the thoughts give merry chase.

—W. H. Davies, in "New Poems."

Courtesy of the Art Institute, Chicago

"Over the Hill." From the Painting by Irma Kohn

IN THE descriptive title of her painting, "Over the Hill," Miss Irma Kohn, the artist, gives the keynote to the character of her work. "Over the Hill" was exhibited at the Art Institute, Chicago, this season. It is broadly painted, has technical strength, and commanding beauty in color.

While a black and white reproduction gives a sense of the composition, it fails in justice to a canvas whose compelling quality is radiant color and elusive atmosphere.

Miss Kohn chose the winding village street as the rhythmic line from the foreground to the mystery "Over the Hill." The road meanders along, passing human habitations and neighborly folk, climbing to the heights to the community "House of Prayer," where earth and sky seem to meet, and at last vanishes over the hill in the azure distance.

A sympathetic understanding is the secret invitation to an intimacy with this artist's paintings. They offer pleasant intervals on the walls of the Art Institute and all exhibitions where they are shown. The public, the artist, and the connoisseur all enjoy them.

After a summer in Provincetown, Massachusetts, Miss Kohn exhibited a number of canvases picturing glimpses of quaint New England villages, fishermen's sheds, the shipping, the sparkling waters of Cape Cod Bay, and the holiday notes of a region delectable to artists. She sketches her composition in an original way, concentrating her ideas spontaneously with happy fervor. This in itself is a gift of poetic genius, since it grasps the imagination of the viewer. Then, loading her brush from a palette of pure color, she paints rapidly and effectively a rich pattern on the canvas, with a surface texture of pigment which denotes the stability of land, of architecture and shore, the agitations of the sea, or the strange quality of unfathomable atmosphere.

Lilacs in New England

Lilacs,
False blue,
White,
Purple,
Color of lilac,
Your great puffs of flowers
Are everywhere in this my New England.
Among your heart-shaped leaves
Orange orioles hop like music-box birds and sing
Their little weak soft songs;
In the crooks of your branches
The bright eyes of song sparrows sitting on spotted eggs
Peer restlessly through the light and shadow
Of all Springs.
Lilacs in dooryards
Holding quiet conversations with an early moon;
Lilacs watching a deserted house
Settling sideways into the grass of an old road;
Lilacs, wind-beaten, staggering under a lopsided shock of bloom
Above a cellar dug into a hill.
You are everywhere. . . .
You are of the green sea,
And of the stone hills which reach a long distance.
You are of elm-shaded streets with little shops where they sell kites and marbles,
You are of great parks where everyone walks and nobody is at home.
You cover the blind sides of greenhouses
And lean over the top to say a hurry-word through the glass
To your friends, the grapes, inside.

—Amy Lowell.

Going Up to the Shealings

The blue sky is still flecked with the pink cloudlets of dawn, a fresh breeze is blowing, and youthful summer with a laugh is giving promise of fine weather, as, very early in the morning, the procession to the hills prepares to set forth. Whilst the careful housewife takes a last look round her little home to make sure that her man will be able to lay his hands on all he may want in her absence, the children, in joyous anticipation of their holiday outing, play about the doors. Boys and girls, their hair often bleached to the color of the sands, their thin legs brown as the seaweed, lightly scamper over the ground; leaping amongst them the smooth lean collie dogs, as excited as they, and scattering to right and left the hens pecking about the threshold of the cottages. Now and again a sharp summons in Gaelic calls a child indoors, to be given something to carry to the summer home on the hills.

When all is ready, and household cares for the time being dismissed by the goodwife, an elated company streams forth from the cottages and straggles up the hillside in the wake of the animals which have been already collected, the little native sheep leading, followed by the cattle according to their age, then the horses—all in charge of the men, lads, and young girls who walk on each side of the flock. A little company of calves is doing its best to keep up with a sturdy maiden, who has a curious skin-covered object strapped upon her back and resting upon the pad formed by the bunched gathers of her drugget skirt. As the girl climbs up the hillside, streamlets of milk, spasmodically jolted out from beneath the loosely-fitting lid at the top, trickle down the skin; and it is these that attract the following of calves, eager to lick the coveted drops. Indeed, this is the cunning object of the imideal, or portable churn—to lure along the little creatures otherwise unwilling to follow in tracks new to them. A sturdy pony has the creels that he carries on each side of him packed with the simple provisioning of the crofters, and so cleverly does he pick his own way up the hillside that he has no need of any guidance from the lad by his side, who, none the less, holds him by a rope of twisted straw. . . .

Last of all in the procession, over the track that now crosses marshy ground, now a burn, and at other times has the appearance itself of being the bed of a stream, come the elder women, their skirts girded about them with a girdle of wool or of leather. Some are carrying their distaffs and wool to spin as they sit out with the cattle, others industriously knit as they climb, many have children in their train, the smaller clinging to their skirts, the babies tied in shawls upon their mothers' backs. When at last the airidh is reached, the first business is the counting of the flocks into the common fold. . . .

During the counting in of the flocks, the women make the fires, and when the smouldering peats are laid, they are stirred into life as each kindler says in an undertone over them:

"I will kindle my fire this morning
In presence of the holy angels of heaven.

God, kindle Thou in my heart within,
A flame of love to my neighbour,
To my foe, to my friend, to my kindred all,
To the brave, to the knave, to the thrall."

After each family has betaken itself with its pleinishings to its own quarters and everything has been temporarily bestowed, the whole of the little community assembles for the moving feast. Seated on the ground in scattered groups, the smooth green sward—the table that needs no covering—is spread with a simple meal of scones and cheese, for the fare is always the least considered feature on this occasion. . . . Then, the meal ended, every head is bared to invoke upon the flocks the shepherding of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. . . .

"In the evening the welcome drone of the pipes is heard. This tuning up is signal that the piper is preparing for the dance that is to take place ere the men and lads return to the township.—M. E. M. Donaldson, in "Islesmen of Bride."

Quito Streets

In the streets of this far-away Quito the centuries paraded. Caravans of mules came and went. They provided the only means of transportation between Quito and the towns of the northern frontier, Otovalo and Ibarra and Tulcán in Ecuador, Ipiales in Colombia. The mules entered the city in long, weary lines, gray with the dust of the desert of Mojanda. They imparted an added atmosphere of far-away-ness. . . . They brought into the strange little mountain capital the very breath of the great lonely wastes beyond, as the camels that pass through the gates of the Great Wall bring into Peking a consciousness of the mystery of the Gobi Desert. . . .

Sometimes a costly limousine would dispute the way with a flock of sheep or a drove of rebellious pigs. The Indian women who shepherded these beasts showed a complete indifference to limousines. A motor in their village would have been a sensation, but the sights of Quito did not concern them. They were there to drive their flocks to market and then to return to their own place. Dust veiled the barbaric color of their skirts. They walked with an air of great aloofness, as though they were as removed from the world of motor cars as the year 1535 is removed from 1921. As they walked they were busily spinning, occupied only with affairs on the Indian plane of existence, where the behavior of pigs and sheep is important and there is always need of much spinning. —Blair Niles, in The Century Magazine.

Dusk in Charleston

They tell me she is beautiful, my City,
That she is colorful and quaint, alone
Among the cities. But I, I who have known
Her tenderness, her courage, and her pity,
Have felt her forces mould me . . .
How can I think of her in wood and stone!
To others she has given of her beauty,
Her gardens, and her dim, old, faded ways,
Her laughter, and her happy, drifting hours,
Glad, spendthrift April, squandering her flowers,
The sharp, still wonder of her Autumn days;
Her chimes that shimmer from St. Michael's steeple
Across the deep maturity of June,
Like sunlight slanting over open water
Under a high, blue, listless afternoon.

But when the dusk is deep upon the harbor,
She finds me where her rivers meet and speak,
And while the constellations ride the silence
High overhead, her cheek is on my cheek.
I know her in the thrill behind the dark
When sleep brims all her silent thoroughfares.
She is the glamour in the quiet park
That kindles simple things like grass and trees. . . .
Out on the gloom-deep water, when the nights
Are choked with fog . . .
She is the faith that tends the calling lights.
Hers is the stifled voice of harbor bells
Muffled and broken by the mist and wind . . .
And the stir
Of hidden music shaping all my songs,
And these my songs, my all, belong to her.

—DuBose Heyward, in "Carolina Chansons."

The Wide View

Adjust your proposed amount of reading to your time or inclination—this is perfectly free to every man, but whether the amount be large or small, let it be varied in its kind, and largely varied. Keep your view of men and things extensive.—Thomas Arnold.

All Good Possible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE experience of the children of Israel at the Red Sea will always remain before mankind as a most illuminating example of accomplishing the seemingly impossible. Before their deliverance, the hopelessness of Israel's position could hardly have been more pronounced. The Red Sea lay before them, while behind them came their enemies, the Egyptians, ready to ensnare them and drive them back into slavery. The thing, however, that is most attractive in this narrative is Israel's wonderful deliverance.

When the Israelites first saw that the Egyptians were pursuing them, they were "sore afraid." For the time being they had forgotten God, and the signs and wonders Moses had wrought through Him; therefore, instead of contemplating or thinking about their one source of escape, even God, they were seeing only their enemies, the Egyptians! When Israel's fear, however, became too strong for human endurance, they were awakened from their terrifying picture of mortal sense, even as the terror of a dream awakens us, and began to cry unto Moses for help; then they were turning away from a material viewpoint to spiritual understanding. At this point a peculiar message was given to them by Moses: "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to day." Here, then, was a command to the children of Israel which virtually meant that they should turn their backs upon the Egyptians,—that is, they should cease to contemplate or think about that which could only make them afraid, and face Godward, even to watch attentively for the "salvation of the Lord."

In a material sense, to cease from the contemplation of the Egyptians may have meant little or nothing; but in a spiritual sense it meant much—it was sublime. To turn their backs upon their mortal enemies and "stand still" long enough to see the glory of God, surely meant courage, humility, patience, and, above all else, obedience and a fearless faith in God. All of these qualities, as we can easily see, were such as make for the overcoming of every form of evil. When, therefore, the children of Israel had obeyed the word of Moses, thought having changed from the contemplation of the material to the spiritual, they were ready for the next step. So the command naturally came that they "go forward." All the world knows the result; for not only were the children of Israel delivered, but the Egyptians who pursued them were destroyed, so that there remained no more danger from that source of enslavement.

Much may, therefore, be learned from Israel's experience at the Red Sea, which is typical in many ways of all human experiences; for is it not true that our progress toward peace and harmony is ofttimes seemingly blocked on every side, while the temptations to use erroneous or evil methods follow us, even as the Egyptians followed Israel, seeking to ensnare us in the slavery of material beliefs and fears? When Israel found itself seeing Egyptians and thinking only about Egyptians, was that not the usual way in which mortal belief mesmerizes itself through fear, and sees nothing but its terror and impending destruction, instead of God, good? Students of Christian Science have, therefore, learned that it is always necessary, when seeking the demonstration of the truth that makes free, to turn their backs, as it were, upon the Egyptians, the false and fearful material beliefs that seek to enslave them. It is possible in Christian Science to demonstrate the truth only as we understand Truth. So long as we perceive only the physical senses' arguments of fear, we are believing in the reality of matter, and shutting out the apprehension of God, Spirit. We are thinking only of the physical, and not of the spiritual; the erroneous, and not the true. Hence we, too, must turn away from all these errors, and see God alone. This is evidently one of the reasons why Mrs. Eddy, in giving us the "scientific statement of being," on page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," begins that statement with a complete denial of matter. She says: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

Few will deny that all human experiences are primarily thought-experiences; and this is exactly what the Bible and Science and Health teach. Truth appeals to us through our thinking or meditating. Mrs. Eddy says on page 182 of Science and Health, "The demands of God appeal to thought only;" thus the necessity to turn away utterly from the contemplation of the materially impossible, so that we may perceive only God, Spirit, with whom "all things are possible." When we, therefore, turn away from matter and its fears to the sincere contemplation of Spirit, even as Christian Science teaches us how to do, thought is accepting Truth, and is waiting to see the "salvation of the Lord." In this way of right or spiritual thinking, Christian Science shows by actual demonstration that the truth is universally applicable and makes all good possible.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1923

Editorials

Oiling Turkish Diplomacy

ADMIRAL CHESTER and General Goethals, who are the nominal beneficiaries of the Chester concession for the exploitation of railroad opportunities and mineral rights in Angora, are distinguished Americans who have demonstrated their patriotism by their public service. The admiral, a veteran of the Civil War, during which he fought in the battle of Mobile Bay, has had as distinguished a record of service as that of any living officer of the United States. The distinction of General Goethals is secure and his fame made permanent by the Panama Canal, which he dug.

But however great the eminence of these gentlemen, it does not furnish a satisfying reason for the entanglement of the United States in the struggle for the oil fields of Mosul, and already it is apparent that "entanglement" is precisely the word that must be used in commenting upon this commercial enterprise. France has filed a formal protest against the concession; while, as was shown in the very comprehensive special dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from Mr. Crawfurd Price of London, whose knowledge of Far Eastern affairs is encyclopædic, Great Britain is none too content with the prospect opened by this entrance of America upon the struggle for oil. There is suspicion expressed by competent observers in diplomatic circles that just precisely as the Turks used the concession which the French now desire to stand upon as a bribe to alienate France from Great Britain, so they are now employing the Chester concession as a means of putting the United States in a position antagonistic to both of their former allies. Whatever may be said of Turkish humanity, of the capacity of the Turk to govern subject peoples without exterminating them, or of his ability to develop such natural opportunties as have fallen under his control in the territory unhappily subject to his sway, there has never been a question as to the astuteness of his diplomacy. He has retained his position in Europe, and today seems to be buttressing it, by the application to his opponents of the ancient maxim, "Divide and conquer." Nothing could more successfully divide the forces of Christendom opposed to those of Islam than to get England, France, and the United States quarreling over the oil of Mosul.

It may be that the maintenance of this Chester concession will not involve such a quarrel. American financial diplomacy may be so astute as to be able to secure harmony where high finance in other nations has invariably found only a cause for plots and counter-plots leading ultimately to war. We are disinclined to put so high an estimate upon the suavity and tactfulness of the leaders of finance in the United States, yet it is not impossible. But it may be submitted with confidence to the American people that if a group of financiers, however admirably and patriotically led, are seeking an opportunity to enrich themselves out of concessions granted them by the Turks, they must support their own cause, and not expect the Nation to put in jeopardy its peaceful position of detachment in order that their profits may be assured.

The President and His Advisers

AS WAS expected, the unqualified espousal of the cause of the World Court by President Harding, and his expressed intention to bring about participation of the United States in its deliberations by appointing American judges therein, has aroused the leaders of that faction of the Republican Party opposed to any official recognition of the League of Nations as at present constituted to an effort to dissuade, discourage or intimidate the President, and to compel him, if he desires to preserve party unity, to recede from his purpose. Among those who are seeking to influence the Chief Executive are many of his stanch and trusted advisers, those to whom he has long believed he could look for wise and friendly counsel. It is not presumptuous for them to go to him now, as they are doing, in an effort to convince him that he is making a tactical mistake. They are his friends, and it must be conceded that they are acting sincerely and honestly.

It is not reassuring to a person of the considerate tendencies of Mr. Harding to be told that his determination to take a deliberate forward action, which he believes will advance the cause of international peace and understanding, will result in a possible division of his own party and the putting forward of an opposing candidate in the convention in 1924. Perhaps Theodore Roosevelt would have welcomed a contest made spectacular or bitter by internecine party strife. Possibly other predecessors of Mr. Harding would have regarded such an eventuality with indifference or unconcern. But President Harding can hardly be regarded as being either combative or even mildly indifferent. He has espoused the cause of the World Court and made it an issue manifestly because of a desire to formulate and make effective what he regards as a great constructive policy. That he has incurred the displeasure of some of those friends who refuse to see as he sees or to act as he acts, he will regard as unfortunate. But there seems not the slightest possibility that he will be swerved from his course.

It would be vain to attempt to forecast the result of a division in the ranks of the Republican Party two years hence. Seriously, it cannot be presumed that widespread defection will result. As has been said, the issue is not one upon which there can be division as between the political parties. Millions of Republican voters, men and women, as well as millions of those affiliated with the Democratic Party, are committed firmly to the policy of the International Court of Justice, if not to the more inclusive program of the League of Nations itself. Knowing this, perhaps President Harding will not be greatly disturbed by the forecasts made by those of his advisers who, maybe unconsciously, allow their own fears, or their own prejudices, to influence their judgment.

The Lawlessness of Liquor

EVEN when the liquor business in the United States was lawful, it was lawless. This sounds like a paradox, but it is literally true. While the states and the Nation recognized the traffic by licensing it, the saloon which literally observed the law was an exception. As a rule, where whisky was sold, the figures of the underworld were welcome and the law was held in contempt. It is no wonder that since the trade has been outlawed in the United States the lawlessness of those who follow it has developed to a point that has become a world-wide scandal and menace. The liquor smugglers, seeking themselves to violate the law, are preyed upon by pirates who feel that the robbery of an outlaw is in itself no crime. The sea is daily giving up the mortal remains of those who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle to make the accursed profits which bootlegging is said to bring.

Beautiful islands in sunny seas that have long been famous for their peace and quietness, and have enjoyed a world-wide reputation as a haven for those seeking rest and quiet, have been turned into centers of crime and dissipation reminiscent of the ancient days when they were the resort of the buccaneers. Wherever whisky has secured a foothold in its effort to make its unlicensed way into the United States, it has broken down the restraints of decency, and depraved and debauched a large section of the population.

No individual can long profit by a career of outlawry, nor can any town or village find anything except ultimate ignominy, degradation, and disaster in making of itself a harbor for those engaged in illicit traffic. The Monitor sympathizes with residents of such ports as Nassau, in the sunny seas, and Pierre Miquelon in the chillier north, who have been descended upon by hordes of men just as bloodguilty as were the buccaneers of old. But it is the duty of the law-abiding citizens of these places to free themselves from this pestilential invasion, and to restore to their community that reputation for obedience to law and maintenance of order which can only keep them in an honorable position before the eyes of the world.

Four Years of Fascism

THOUGH it is only five months since Benito Mussolini became dictator of Italy, it is four years since the party was founded, and the event has been duly celebrated with suitable ceremonies and addresses by the party leaders. That which the general secretary, Signor Bianchi, one of the strong personalities behind Mussolini, delivered at Milan the last week in March was particularly triumphant and aggressive. On April 24, the special Fascist militia, now 130,000 strong, and commanded by General Sacco, will send its best contingents to Rome for its first grand review at the capital. Rome was not a Fascist town before the revolution last fall. Only for a day were the Black Shirts allowed there, after their arrival at the gates had determined a change in the Government. The coming parade, therefore, will be a favorable opportunity to impress the Romans with the order and strength of the dictator's personal guard. Throughout the country its units are distributed after the old Roman fashion in legions and sub-divisions, instead of by regiments and companies. The Government thus keeps a firm hand on every district.

Outwardly, as Signor Bianchi affirmed, the Fascist Party has complete control. The national Parliament has yielded under threats of force. The opposition has no voice. The Army has been reorganized by General Diaz, now Minister of War, according to the needs of the dictatorship. The Navy is undergoing the same process at the hands of Admiral Thaon di Revel, Minister of Marine. Abroad new men have been appointed to the most important diplomatic posts, men who recognize the Fascist authority and burn incense to its chief.

Internally big reforms are announced as under way. The movement toward state Socialism, which during the war took such big strides in all European countries, has been halted in Italy. The "forces of reaction," as they would be called in the United States, are in full swing. The Government is surrendering monopolies like the telephone system to private capital. The railroads are being reorganized. Only the main lines of supreme strategic importance are to be retained under government operation. In all government departments reductions in the number of employees are promised. To the International Chamber of Commerce, which recently met in Rome, Premier Mussolini declared, "I do not believe that the combination of forces in industries, agriculture, commerce, banks, and transportation, called by the common name of capitalism, is approaching its decline," a complete reversal of his own position of a few years ago. Such statements the capitalist press throughout the world naturally applauds. The Fascist friendliness with the Vatican also endears the party to the forces of reaction.

The final judges of the Fascist Government must be the Italian people themselves. National elections are scheduled for next November, but the suppression of the proportional representation system, definitely announced by Signor Bianchi in his Milan address, bodes ill for the minorities. The Fascist militia, which replaces the royal guard, will undoubtedly exercise a strong electoral influence. If the Government should be defeated, what would this militia, committed to a party and not to the country, do in the future?

Forehanded Immigrants

FOR the second time within a fortnight there passed through Ellis Island, in the port of New York, a few days ago, a party of Scandinavian immigrants who hardly realized that there were such things as regulations governing the entry of foreigners. The second lot, like the first, presented for the scrutiny of inspectors and customs officers cash and other evidences of credit totaling approximately $1,000,000, in the latter case this representing the available working capital of 234 persons. They were not concerned over quotas, because immigration from their home countries has been far below the number permitted by the existing federal law.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that these newcomers, unlike many of those who hail from southern European countries, did not find their destination in any of the cities of the Atlantic coast. They continued their journey, barely interrupted by the formalities of their interview with officials of the port, westward to the prairie farming states, where they will join thousands of their former countrymen, becoming, in time, farmers, merchants, lawyers, politicians, and, finally, when duly qualified, legislators and judges. It is in that country of the west that the progressive Scandinavian finds his greatest opportunity. He has made his place there, and is welcomed because his sterling qualities as a neighbor and as a citizen are recognized and appreciated.

Interesting "Unimportant Novelties"

"UNIMPORTANT NOVELTIES" is a phrase used in an announcement of the Society of the Friends of Music in New York to describe certain of the things offered by the ordinary concert organizations of that city. Besides unimportant novelties, the communication avers, the programs of the old-line institutions are devoted to a few familiar overtures, symphonies, and concertos, together with some pieces by Strauss. One of the major plans which the society has made for next season, as its press representative explains matters, is to make the choral works of Bach known to the people, though how to secure funds for that purpose, outside of money that comes in from guarantors, subscribers, and ticket-buyers, is a problem which it has not solved.

Now "unimportant novelties" must strike many persons as a rather sweeping expression for an official of the society to employ in reference to the new works that the various symphony orchestras of New York have produced in recent seasons. But without dispute, the criticism that programs are too much devoted to a few standard repertory selections and to compositions by Strauss is a reasonable one. As for novelties, many an attendant at New York concerts can recall the acclaim with which the Society of the Friends of Music in the spring of 1917 gave a program of pieces by Ernest Bloch, a composer who was just making his start in America. Those pieces proved, indeed, to be far from unimportant, but who at the time could have known it?

Since the war, the society has grown unmistakably conservative. It has rather obviously favored of late, too, works of German schools. It has continued to experiment with novelties, truly enough. But whether they are more important or only more heavy, or more dull, than those presented by other musical groups may in fairness be doubted.

A little one-sided in its policies the last few winters the society seems, forsooth, to have been; and that may explain the isolation from which its announcement confesses it suffers. But if it has overcome ten years of obstacles, it can probably overcome further years of them. Perhaps it can win the support it desires by not taking itself too seriously and by making an occasional venture with a novelty that is of no particular importance. In any event, it is offering what must look to the public like an attractive scheme of programs for the season of 1923-24. It is advertising among other things a novelty by the German composer, Pfitzner. It may be fortunate enough in this case to have chosen something a little more "unimportant" than usual, and possibly therefore a little more interesting.

Editorial Notes

THAT there is some truth in the contention of William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the Citizens' Union, expressed at a luncheon of the Metric Association in New York, that the general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures would aid in promoting international good will, cannot be denied. Whether, however, as he assured his hearers, a uniform system of weights and measures the world over would do much toward paving the way to an international language, seems somewhat doubtful. Every reform which makes for greater harmony between the nations of the world is praiseworthy, but it is well for its advocates to see to it that it does not lead them off too far into the realms of imagination.

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IF MRS. MELLCENE SMITH of University City, Mo., one of the first women to be elected to the state Legislature, ever attains her ambition to become sheriff of her county and lives up to her reputation for maintaining her resolutions, the violators of the Eighteenth Amendment will have to look out for themselves in a hurry. For Mrs. Smith came to the sessions of the Legislature this year equipped with three resolutions, one of which was not to miss a session and all of which she has kept to the letter. She now says that if she is elected sheriff of her county she will make it "a modern Sahara," so far as liquor is concerned. More strength to her arm.

London, Yesterday and Today

THE London of twenty years ago and the London of today are brought into sharply contrasted relief by Horace Wyndham in his "The Nineteen Hundreds," just published by Thomas Seltzer. It really takes a little thought to realize just how much ground has been covered in the two decades; offhand one would not recall the changes. The author thinks it was a better London. Certainly, he insists, it was a much pleasanter one: "No flag days, no taxis, no tubes, no motor busses. . . . The Westminster Aquarium on its last legs; half the present theaters not yet built. . . . Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Ellen Terry, Charles Wyndham, George Alexander, Beerbohm Tree and Cyril Maude all more than twenty years younger and more than 20 per cent better. . . . Forbes-Robertson and Martin Harvey slowly making their way, and Arthur Bourchier and H. B. Irving looked upon as a couple of promising young amateurs deserving of encouragement when they had acquired a little more experience. . . . Only people now qualified to be great-grandfathers had ever seen a coronation. . . . Henry Irving and Arthur Roberts were the admitted heads of the stage world in their respective spheres . . . a young author, known as H. G. Wells, was beginning to knock at publishers' doors with some success. . . . G. K. Chesterton was still waiting on the mat outside dingy Fleet Street offices . . . nobody had ever heard of Somerset Maugham . . . a motor trip was an adventure . . . the gramophone was still but a wheezing toy . . . the cinema had not been invented . . . dukes had not begun to see Bolshevism lurking below stairs. . . . Altogether, a London that would be unrecognizable nowadays."

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"Notes about Nobodies," written by one of them, is the author's description of his volume, and he is at some pains to assure us that he never knew Oscar Wilde, Swinburne, and various other celebrities. Nevertheless, nearly everybody that has been anybody in the London stage, literary or journalistic world in the last twenty years makes his appearance or is represented by an anecdote in these pages: Henry Arthur Jones, Max Beerbohm, Compton Mackenzie, Gilbert Frankau, Patrick Macgill, Max Pemberton, Clement Shorter, Bram Stoker, Theodore Watts-Dunton, Hall Caine, Lord Northcliffe, Robert Ross, Sir Leslie Ward, C. B. Cochran, Mrs. Langtry, Frank Harris, Albert de Courville, Martin Harvey, Arnold Bennett, Cosmo Hamilton, W. S. Gilbert, Douglas Straight, Stephen Phillips, Rebecca West, John Davidson, and a host of others.

One of the most interesting items is Somerset Maugham's explanation of his system of writing successful plays, which would apply equally well to any other kind of writing: "First of all, make quite sure you have a story to tell. Then tell it. Then stop." Excellent advice; but then Maugham violates it by elaborating it in another hundred words.

Another excellent story is one regarding the apparent monopoly by Gilbert Chesterton and Rebecca West of the periodical field. An author took an article to Fleet Street. The first editor he approached lauded his offering as "good stuff." "I'm most frightfully sorry I can't use it," he went on, "but the fact is I've just purchased a long series from G. K. Chesterton and Miss Rebecca West. Now, you try The Super Review. They'll simply jump at it." Said the editor of The Super Review: "This is really excellent. Unfortunately, though, I can't possibly accept it, as only this morning I ordered enough stuff from G. K. Chesterton and Miss Rebecca West to last me six months. Take my tip and offer this to The Weekly Signal." At this third office the journalist found a woman in the editorial chair. Like the other editors, she praised the article highly. "It's most unfortunate," she said, "that you didn't bring this along yesterday. I'd have used it like a shot then. Now, however, it's quite impossible to do so. You see, I've just bought a lot of work from Mr. G. K. Chesterton." "But, surely," said the journalist, "you're not leaving out Miss Rebecca West?" "I'm not," she replied. "As it happens, I am Miss Rebecca West."

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Andrew Carnegie we see as a most inquisitive and domineering person. A story about him indicates that he preferred candor to diplomacy in certain cases. He received a letter, it appears, asking for financial aid for a man who had been a schoolmate sixty years before. Instead of the usual polite evasions, he replied: "I remember yon fellow you mention. I ken him fine. We were at school together. I detested him then, and I detest him now, and I won't give him a bawbee."

No book about London of the last quarter-century would be complete without its reference to Northcliffe and the "stuffy and bawling atmosphere of the Daily Mail." A sample of Northcliffe's daily "bulletins" to the staff is supplied, and a "star story" of Carmelite House is this: The editor of one of the Sunday papers grievously offended Northcliffe by resigning. Northcliffe gave the post to a man in a very subordinate position. Then he sent for this young man and told him he had decided to make him a director. The youth stammered his thanks, and said he didn't know what he had done to deserve the recognition. Northcliffe replied: "Don't worry yourself about that. You haven't done anything. You're not nearly clever enough. I'm not making you a director because you deserve it, but just to show your predecessor, that ungrateful fool Gubbins, what he's missed by leaving me."

The book is full of gossip about big and little wigs, publicity vendors and publicity hunters, actors, artists, dramatists, novelists, millionaires, and hangers-on in the London literary world. Although its style is trite and self-conscious, it contains plenty of entertaining material.

The Golden Rule in Business

PREVIOUS to this time (the signing of the armistice), like millions of others, I had regarded the Golden Rule as a beautiful expression of impracticable idealism, as something to be admired, but never attained, writes Arthur Nash in Success. After we put this divine law into operation in our factory I had a feeling that there was something sacred about our plant every time I entered it; now, I know this is true. I realize that we invoked the highest law of God's universe. . . .

I do not say it has solved all labor troubles in our factory; nay, it has done more, it has eliminated all labor troubles during the most trying industrial period of the world's history. I do not say it has driven out hatred, strife and selfishness; it has done more, it has ushered in love, contentment, co-operation and happiness.

The Artist as an Adventurer

THERE is no such adventurer as the artist, writes Stephen Gwynn in The North American Review; every day is lost for him when he is not gaining experience; no one else is so intolerant of the fenced and trodden; if, as is often true, the trivial round of others will furnish him with all he needs to ask, it is because sun, moon, and stars, wind and clouds, happy and unhappy faces, that to the commonalty would carry no experience, can bring an adventure to his spirit, if it is free for its proper work.